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Courtesy Virginia Commission Conservation and Development

The Houdon Statue of Washington

VIRGINIA STATE CAPITOL

RICHMOND, VA.

The President General's Message

"BEYOND the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

How often must we remind ourselves of the above truth after the tragedies of Pearl Harbor and Manila in order to have courage to face the future. The quotation reminds me of a beautiful sight which I saw from the window of a plane at dawn some months ago. We were floating over a sea of fleecy clouds which looked like the foam on the sea, with darkness and storm below them. There, in the heavens, was a brilliant red ray stretched out to meet us, and then in a few minutes came a glowing ball of fire—the sun shining in glory. It was a comforting sight to see for myself that behind the clouds the sun really does still shine.

We must never forget these omens of happiness even though we are plunged into the misery and turmoil of war. Americans have girded themselves for the conflict, and men, women and children are firmly united for defense of their homes and their country.

By this time, as a result of the shocking surprises, everyone is giving service of some kind, and asking for more opportunities to help. Our liberty, our personal freedom depends upon what is done now by our leaders and ourselves. As I heard a gifted woman speaker say, "What will it profit us to win the war if we do not win the peace which will follow?" To do that we must continue to instill the love of America, her Constitution and Bill of Rights into the hearts of our people; prove to the hosts of miners and factory workers that the responsibility for a proper peace is heavy; show them that the future comfort and joy of their home life is in their hands, and that to clog the wheels of production and industry can only bring poverty and misery to the nation.

Preparedness for peace is as important as preparedness for war. But it should be a more joyful task and one in which our women should desire to play a very important part.

Let us remember what has been done by those heroic women of China and Great Britain, and those women of the nations temporarily conquered, and prove our will-

ingness and ability to assume the many tasks and cares which the departure of our men for service have left for us to do. There is a great need for the blood plasma and the giving of this is not difficult. We are glad to know that the blood transfusion unit given by the Society to the American Red Cross is steadily in use.

We shall all desire to contribute to the present Red Cross campaign. It is our duty to buy Government Defense Bonds; to continue helping the U. S. O. and entertaining the men and boys in training camps; to give prizes of savings stamps instead of medals. Above all else, let us never forget that the religious training of our own girls and boys in the mountain and city schools and in our homes is equally essential to the future welfare of our country.

Red Cross units are being organized in all sections of the country and there is one in our D. A. R. Headquarters. Our Boy and Girl Scouts have already had this training which makes them of invaluable assistance in times of emergency. We have heard wonderful and true tales of what the American Scouts have done in Honolulu, and we were thankful to learn that none of the Scouts nor our D. A. R. and C. A. R. members were injured in that frightful air attack on December 7th.

This has brought very near to American mothers what Chinese and English mothers have suffered for several years, and we long more than ever before to help these little ones who will never live to be strong and healthy citizens of their countries without protection from these fiendish raids.

The whole effort to relieve childhood of the dread scourge of infantile paralysis has been aided by members all through the land during the past few weeks.

Contributions to the China Relief (marked for Chinese Orphans) are so greatly needed, and also our pledge to give a Nursery Air Raid Shelter to England should have the support of all states at this time. It is the one definite gift to England which this administration plans to make. Our own blind babies and crippled children, hungry and ill clad boys and girls of the mountains and of the streets, stretch out their little hands to us for warmth and

food. Can we not hear, if we listen, the words of our blessed Savior, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

"The Father of his Country," George Washington, and the man from the hills, Abraham Lincoln, whose birthdays we celebrate this month, knew the anguish and sorrows of war in this loved America. We shall do well to re-read their words born of hard and tragic experience. In them we may find comfort and help, for Peace will come and Right must prevail.

For over fifty years the Daughters of the American Revolution have led in service and devotion to their country. Now when the unbelievable and frightful national emergency is upon us they will still lead to ultimate triumph of freedom of speech, press, assembly and of worship.

Faithfully
Helen R. Buck

Recessional

BY RUDYARD KIPLING

*God of our fathers, known of old—
 Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
 Beneath whose awful hand we hold
 Dominion over palm and pine—
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*The tumult and the shouting dies—
 The captains and the kings depart—
 Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
 An humble and a contrite heart.
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*Far-called our navies melt away—
 On dune and headland sinks the fire—
 Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
 Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
 Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
 Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
 Such boasting as the Gentiles use
 Or lesser breeds without the Law—
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
 Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*For heathen heart that puts her trust
 In reeking tube and iron shard—
 All valiant dust that builds on dust,
 And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
 For frantic boast and foolish word,
 Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!*

Amen.

Houdon's Statue of Washington

BY GEORGIA DICKINSON WARDLAW

"... And when it shall fall, if fall it must, the memory and the name of Washington shall shed an eternal glory on the spot."

—EDWARD EVERETT'S
Oration on the character of Washington.

IN the rotunda of the Virginia State Capitol, standing majestically like a tower of might and glory, is the greatest art treasure in Virginia, and one of the greatest in the world—Houdon's incomparable statue of George Washington.

In the memory of one of the Capitol's oldest guides, Presidents of the United States, as well as generals of foreign and American armies, diplomats, captains and kings of industry and finance, intrepid explorers, and statesmen of world renown have been shown through the historic halls of the old Capitol, and have stood—in silence and in awe—before Houdon's masterful image of the greatest American.

The Presidents included Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt—later Presidents who followed in Washington's train. What were their thoughts as they gazed upon this life-like image of the First President of the United States?

And John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the last World War, and Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied Armies from 1914 to 1918 came to it, too. What emotions did these two great soldiers feel as they stood in the shadow of this living Washington—himself once Commander-in-Chief of an army which, though untrained and poorly equipped, was to wrestle victory from a far superior foe?

Also came J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Henry Ford, captains and kings of industry and finance. And Richard Evelyn Byrd, intrepid explorer of sky and unknown lands. Can one not imagine this daring son of Virginia paying silent homage to this great leader among men—our immortal Washington—who, as a youth, himself explored unknown territory, risking the hazards of death by Indian massacre

or cold? . . . For all of these men have come to look upon Houdon's Washington.

Story of Houdon's Statue

But of Houdon and his famous statue. How came this priceless image of Virginia's greatest son—modeled from life by the greatest sculptor of his day—to be made? And by what right does Virginia claim it?

The story of Houdon the artist, and how he came to be commissioned to make this giant effigy of Washington is as romantic a tale as one can imagine. For in the background looms two of the most magnificent Courts of old Europe—that of the French Court at Versailles and the Court of Russia, while the persons of King Louis XIV of France, Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia—Lafayette, and no less than a dozen of America's most illustrious sons including Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Monroe, John Adams and Governor Harrison of Virginia, all played a prominent part in the statue's beginning and final completion.

It was in Virginia that the initial move was made to have a statue of General Washington made, and in France, at the hands of Thomas Jefferson, that the final negotiations were completed for Houdon to do the work.

On June 22, 1784, the Virginia Legislature passed a resolution, which, though brief, was destined to remain one of the most important acts of legislation ever enacted in the state. Non-political in content, this resolution bequeathed to the state and to the nation—and to posterity—a gift as enduring as the name and memory of the man it immortalizes. The resolution read:

"That the Executive be requested to take measures for procuring a statue of General Washington, to be of the finest marble and the best workmanship . . ."

Statue Wins Universal Admiration

While almost a century and a half has elapsed since the authorization for the execution of this life-size statue by Houdon, this magnificent marble effigy of Washing-

ton remains the one undisputed, authentic piece of sculpture to which historians, educators, and artists make pilgrimage when seeking to better understand the man, Washington. For in the peace and quiet and serene beauty of Mount Vernon, the greatest hero of his day was modeled from life by the greatest sculptor of his time.

The original plan of the Virginia Legislature was to have Houdon execute the statue in his Paris studio, using a portrait of Washington as a working basis. To this end, Governor Harrison commissioned Charles Wilson Peale of Philadelphia to "draw a full length picture of him (Washington) immediately, and as soon as it is sufficiently dry, to have it packed up in the most secure manner and shipped in the first ship bound for France to the address of the Honorable Thomas Jefferson"—then Minister to France.

Houdon never used the portrait. "He thinks," wrote Jefferson to Washington, it cannot be perfectly done from a picture." A copy of the Virginia Legislature resolution was sent by Governor Harrison to Thomas Jefferson, and reached him while he was ill in Paris. It was not until several months later that Jefferson was able to write Washington and inform him of the action he had taken regarding the selection of an artist for the execution of the statue.

"I find that a Monsieur Houdon, of this place, possesses the reputation of being the first statuary in the world," wrote Jefferson. "I sent for him and had some conversation with him on the subject."

Houdon's Voltaire Also Admired

Indeed, all that Jefferson wrote of Houdon's ability and reputation was more than true, for at the time of writing, Houdon was engaged in making a statue of the King of France, and his bust of Voltaire was considered one of the finest specimens of sculpture in the world. Furthermore, in his zeal to come to America, and model *from life* the bust of the great Washington, he was known to have "shelved" a commission of Catherine, Empress of Russia.

Jean Antoine Houdon was born at Versailles in 1741. His genius for sculpture was evidenced early in life when he began a conscientious study of the works of the great masters. His study in Rome lasted for ten years, after which he returned to

Paris where he was admitted to the Academy, and at once was recognized as one of the greatest of French sculptors.

Obviously impressed with Houdon the man, as well as Houdon the artist, Jefferson wrote further to Washington: "He is so enthusiastically fond of being the executor of this work, that he offers to go to America for the purpose of forming your bust from life, leaving all his business here in the meantime. He thinks that being there three weeks with you would suffice to make his model of plaister, with which he will return here, and the work will employ him three years. If Dr. Franklin (Benjamin Franklin) concurs with me, we shall send him over, not having time to ask your permission or await your answer. I trust that, having given to your country, so much of your time heretofore, you will add the short space which this operation will require, to enable them to transmit to posterity, the form of the person whose actions will be delivered to them by history."

To Governor Harrison, Jefferson wrote: "Monsieur Houdon, whose reputation is such as to make it a principal object, was so anxious to be the person who should hand down the figure of the General to future ages, that without hesitating a moment, he offered to abandon his business here, to leave the statues of Kings unfinished, and to go to America to take the true figure by actual inspection and mensuration . . ."

Houdon Visited America

Not without difficulties that appeared in numerous forms was this great statue of Washington to finally be started, and finished. Houdon's original plan was to leave France on the packet sailing in April, 1785. But even before the final agreement for the work could be completed, the famous sculptor was taken ill. For a time his life was despaired of. When recovery was finally assured, the trip was postponed until Benjamin Franklin, who was planning to return to America, could set sail and accompany Houdon.

The Government of France granted Houdon permission to travel for six months, but before sailing, the artistic Frenchman evinced sufficient business acumen to ask one practical favor of Virginia, which was readily granted. Realizing that the journey was to be made in one of the little

sailing packets which made ocean travel so hazardous in those days, Houdon requested that his life be insured for 10,000 livres, with his family as beneficiary. This was done, John Adams, America's first Ambassador to the Court of St. James, drawing up the policy in London.

The eagerness of Houdon to model Washington from life, despite the recognized perils of the journey and his unfamiliarity with the English language, should never be forgotten by lovers of art, or admirers of Washington, for it is an outstanding example of the spirit of the true artist.

Finally, on July 20, 1785, Houdon—favored artist of royalty, and Benjamin Franklin, America's favorite democratic envoy—left Havre. Crossing to England, they sailed from Southampton on July 28th, arriving in Philadelphia almost three months later.

What this safe and final arrival must have meant to Houdon can well be imagined, for at Havre, he discovered that his undertaking would be far more difficult than he had ever dreamed. His tools—valuable—indispensable—did not arrive in time for his scheduled departure, and he was forced to sail without them, and to further delay his visit to Mount Vernon, until such a time as he could procure new ones. Even his own, and his workmen's clothes did not reach America until three months later. "During the passage, we took up a subscription of shirts and stockings in his favor," wrote Temple Franklin, "and on arrival here he was obliged to make purchases for himself and workman."

In spite of ill health, the long voyage and disheartening loss of his tools and clay, Houdon never lost his vision of the great statue he would create of the great American who had transformed a handful of colonies into a victorious nation. Within two weeks he was equipped and ready to depart for Mount Vernon.

Jefferson Commended Houdon

That Thomas Jefferson greatly admired Houdon and was anxious that his sojourn in Virginia and America be as pleasant as possible, is evidenced by the numerous letters of introduction he wrote in the distinguished Frenchman's behalf, and the complimentary tone of his letters. On July 10, 1785, he again wrote to Washington:

"Monsieur Houdon comes now for the purpose of lending the aid of his art to transmit you to posterity. He is without rivalry in it, being employed from all parts of Europe in whatever is Capital. He has had difficulty in withdrawing himself from an order of the Empress of Russia, a difficulty that arose however from a desire to show her respect, but which never gave him a single moment's hesitation about his present voyage, which he considers as promising the highest chapter of his history.

"I have spoken of him as an artist only; but I can assure you that, as a man he is disinterested, generous, candid, and panting for glory; in every circumstance meriting your good opinion. He will need to see you much while he shall have the honor of being with you; which you can the more freely admit, as his eminence and merit give him admission into genteel society here.

"He will need an interpreter. I suppose you could procure some person from Alexandria, who might be agreeable to yourself, to perform the office. He brings with him one or two subordinate workmen, who, of course, will associate with their own class." Letters of introduction were also sent from Jefferson to Richard Henry Lee, James Monroe, and the entire Virginia delegation in Congress, while Lafayette wrote in his fellow-countryman's behalf as well.

Met Washington in 1785

On the night of Sunday, October 2, 1785, Houdon and his three workmen arrived at Mount Vernon. Washington's diary gives the most authentic description of the artist's arrival, as well as his departure a fortnight later. Returning to France with the mould of Washington's face made from a study of the living man, Houdon set about to execute what he considered would be his masterpiece.

The new State Capitol at Richmond was not completed until after Houdon had finished his great undertaking, but in January, 1796, the statue was finally shipped in three cases from Havre, on the ship *Planter*, bound for Philadelphia. Houdon's great work reached Philadelphia in April, and was immediately sent to Richmond and placed, with no dedication ceremony whatever, in the rotunda of the State

Capitol, on May 14, 1796, where it has been seen by thousands of spirited Americans and noted foreigners.

Twelve years had elapsed between the time the Virginia Legislature had passed its famous resolution authorizing the statue, and the time it finally reached Virginia soil. During that time, while Virginia's most treasured statue was being made, the fires of the French Revolution spread over France, sweeping away one of Europe's most ancient and magnificent courts. Through all the suffering and panic, Houdon guarded his precious treasure, until completed, it could be sent out a masterpiece.

It has been stated that many years ago the French Government offered to buy the statue for a fabulous sum, while the director of a noted American Museum of Art is said to have declared it to be worth at least \$250,000.00. The late Edward V. Valentine declared the statue "invaluable,"

while F. William Sievers has termed it "beyond price." It makes little difference what figures have been placed upon this majestic Washington, carved from marble by the masterful Houdon. It is like expressing the spirit and courage of America—the honor and valor of Virginia—in so many dollars.

One sweeping glance at the expression of courage and calm, daring and determination the noble face of Houdon's Washington portrays, and one turns away, to say with the poet—

*"Mother of States and undiminished
men,
Thou gavest us a Country, giving him."*

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mrs. Wardlaw is Chairman of Historical Research and Acting Historian of Commonwealth Chapter D. A. R. of Richmond, Virginia, and also the author of a recent book on Virginia heirlooms and antiques—"The Old and the Quaint in Virginia"—published by the Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.)



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

November 19, 1863

FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

February Activities of the President General



February

- 2 Special Board meeting at 12 o'clock—Washington.
National Officers Club Directors' meeting and luncheon.
- 3 Regular Board meeting, 9:30 a. m.
- 4 District of Columbia Approved Schools Committee meeting, 8 p. m. D. A. R.
Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue. Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, State
Chairman and National Vice Chairman Approved Schools.
- 6 Commonwealth Chapter (Richmond, Va.) 40th anniversary celebration at 8 p. m.
Mrs. Hampton Fleming, Regent.
- 7 Washington Heights Chapter (N. Y.) birthday luncheon. Mrs. F. Kiersted
Pidgeon, Regent.
- 8 Leave for California at 6 p. m.
- 11 }
12 } California State Conference, Biltmore Hotel.
13 }
- 14 San Francisco.
- 15 Reno, Nevada.
- 16 San Francisco. Afternoon meeting, Mrs. Wisewell, Chairman.
Evening—Tamalpais Chapter 35th birthday party, War Memorial Building, San
Francisco. Miss Elizabeth S. Moore, Regent.
- 18 Oregon State Conference, Klamath Falls.
- 19 Portland. Luncheon with chapters of District No. 1.
Evening, Junior Conference banquet.
- 21 Boise, Idaho. Pioneer Chapter Washington Birthday celebration.
- 24 }
25 } Montana State Conference at Havre.
- 26 }
27 } Wyoming State Conference at "The Plains," Cheyenne.
- 28 Fargo, N. D. Dacotah Chapter, Mrs. F. Leland Watkins, Regent.

Washington's Home Town

BY FRANCES SWANN SINCLAIR

MORE sacred to the spirit of America, than almost any other spot in our Country, is the little corner of Virginia lying on the South side of the Potomac River, immediately across from Washington. It is the old town of Alexandria, once called Belle Haven, and known to all as "Washington's home town."

In this little town may be found memorials to many of the greatest men of each period of our Country's history from the pioneers to crusaders. As we cross the Potomac River one is at once in the midst of most historic surroundings, in which are woven many of the threads of the Nation's beginnings. In the first days of the settlement of Alexandria practically all travel was by water and boats plied constantly between river landings, to and fro from one home to another.

Notables Lived on Water Front

Along the river front were the homes so well known: "Abingdon," home of John Alexander, and a hundred years later the birthplace of Nellie Custis; "Preston," just across from Abingdon near Four Mile Run, the home of Charles Alexander, son of John; "Wellington," home of Tobias Lear, private secretary to General Washington, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Matheson; "Mount Vernon," best known of all, the home of Washington; "Belvoir," home of Lord Fairfax, with "Mount Eagle,"

another Fairfax home on the hillside not far away; "Woodlawn," home of Nellie Custis, owned and occupied by Mrs. Oscar Underwood; "Gunston Hall," known to all as George Mason's home, where resides its present distinguished owner, Mr. Louis Hertle; and a little further down "Rippon Lodge," the oldest of all these homes, and where lived Col. Thomas Blackburn and his family, now the summer home of a nationally known man, Mr. Wade Ellis and his delightful wife.

Over our now historic highways we have gone a long way from water transportation and today one travels over paved and perfect highways.

The old town where the modern and old mingled in strange confusion is named after John Alexander who purchased this large tract of land from a royal patent in 1669. Included in this was the land upon which Alexandria stands.

Alexandria was incorporated as a town in 1748 and history records that General Washington as a youth helped lay out the town. Alexandria has had close association with every war in this country since the days when Lieut. Washington went with General Braddock into the "West" to fight the Indians until the present time, when registration for this present war was made at Gadsby's Tavern, now the home of Alexandria Post No. 24, American Legion.



Courtesy Alexandria Washington Lodge

LODGE TREASURES THIS PASTEL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON DRAWN FROM LIFE BY WM. WILLIAMS IN 1794

incorporated as a town in 1748 and history records that General Washington as a youth helped lay out the town. Alexandria has had close association with every war in this country since the days when Lieut. Washington went with General Braddock into the "West" to fight the Indians until the present time, when registration for this present war was made at Gadsby's Tavern, now the home of Alexandria Post No. 24, American Legion.



CARLYLE HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA

John Carlyle's House

In 1752, John Carlyle, one of the trustees of Alexandria since its foundation, erected a home of unusually stately architecture. It was said to have been built on the foundation of an old fort which protected this section of the country from the Piscataway Indians. We have all read of the meeting of the Royal Governors of the Colony, in 1755, held in the Carlyle House, where the seed of Colonial Taxation by the English Parliament was planted, which project ended in the Independence of the United States. In the Carlyle House Washington, then only about 23 years of age, was offered his first commission in the British Army under General Braddock, and from this building the British General set out on his ill fated trip beyond the mountains. Washington was a frequent visitor at this home. Here, too, linger the shades of Lafayette, Lee, Mason, Johnston and of James Rumsey, who despoiled of his fame as inventor of the first steamboat, yet, lies honored in Westminster Abbey, England. In the cellar of this old home may be seen the stone dungeon in which Indian prisoners were confined and you may see also the remains of a secret passage which led from the house to the river front.

Washington a First Citizen

Alexandria was distinctly Washington's home town. He was their most honored

and revered citizen. Here he bought his supplies, received his mail, attended meetings of the Masonic Lodge of which he was Grandmaster, and here he went always to vote. Washington was a regular attendant at divine service at Christ Church and was a member of its first vestry. General Washington took a lively interest in all that was for the good of the town. Realizing the need of a fire fighting apparatus in this growing town he presented to his townsmen a fire engine, appropriately known as the "Friendship Engine," and many a time he was one of those whose manpower helped pull it. This old engine, housed in its original fire house, built in 1774, is brought out annually on Washington's birthday to take its place in the city's celebration of this National Holiday.

The warmest and tenderest memories of Alexandria and Washington are concerned with another well known building, one of the old Colonial Churches, Christ Church, where General Washington worshipped and helped direct the affairs of the parish. Here, more than a half century later, Robert E. Lee, also a regular attendant of this Church, while living not far away at Arlington, was confirmed by Bishop Johns of Virginia.

Christ Church Historic Shrine

In Christ Church with its hallowed memories generations of the city's families have been baptized and married under the soft

light of the old candelabra. The building of Christ Church was begun in 1772, completed the following year, 1773, and accepted by the vestry "as being built in a workmanlike order." An additional eight pounds, however, was paid James Wren for lettering the Tablets on either side of the beautiful wine-glass pulpit. These Tablets remain as originally placed, and the lettering is still in perfect condition. Soon after the Church was completed the vestry ordered a number of the pews to be sold. George Washington bought pew No. 5, now 59, for the sum of 36 pounds and 10 shillings, the highest price paid.

A few years after Washington's death his adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, presented to Christ Church "The Family Bible of General Washington used at Mount Vernon." This Bible is one of its treasured possessions. At the entrance to the Church you will see the bronze tablet to the memory of General Washington's pallbearers, placed there by the Mount Vernon Chapter, D. A. R., in 1912. A beautiful patriotic service in the old Church preceded the unveiling of the Tablet.

Patriots' Homes Nearby

Leaving Christ Church where George Washington mingled so often with his friends and neighbors, it is only a short walk past houses noted as the homes of early patriots to a typical eighteenth century house, two and a half stories high and adjoining it on the corner, a large three and a half story building of 20 rooms. There are not two more historic buildings in America, and except for Mount Vernon none with which the name of Washington is so intimately acquainted. His name gives importance and distinction to Gadsby's Tavern and as we pass through the beautiful doorway of this old Tavern we remember that the great hero himself did so many times likewise.

Gadsby's Tavern is a constant shrine to thousands who pay homage at its time-worn doorstep. It is located opposite the Public Square and Court House and was in Washington's time a popular setting for social gatherings. John Gadsby, a well-known English Architect, operated the two buildings as a Tavern. Under his management the place became famous, for it was patronized by the leading celebrities of the time. It was the local meeting place of renowned

political leaders both before and after the Revolution. Gadsby's Tavern was Washington's most famous rendezvous when in Alexandria. Here he met and consulted with other great heroes of the Revolution, and from the steps of Gadsby's he took leave of his friends and fellow townsmen to engage in the American Revolution.

After being away from Mount Vernon for eight years during which time he served his country as its First President, Washington returned home and was received with joyous acclaim by the citizens of Alexandria. Everyone vied in their efforts to honor the hero of the age and on February 22, 1798, Washington's birthday was celebrated by an elegant ball given in his honor in the "now famous ballroom." General and Mrs. Washington were both present. The restoration of this famous ballroom was the Golden Jubilee Project of the Virginia D. A. R., in 1940, under the direction of the then State Regent of Virginia. Two mysteries add greatly to the historic interest of this old Tavern and one has but to hear them to feel a tender sympathy for both.

Masonic Lodge Holds Treasures

A stone's throw away is the Alexandria Masonic Lodge of which Washington was a member and master. In this building is housed the largest collection of Washingtonia in this country. This priceless collection is soon to find a permanent home in a room especially designed for it in the new George Washington National Masonic Temple, now nearing completion on an eminence at the edge of the town. Here one may see relics of the greatest value, a few only can be mentioned. The silver trowel with a pearl handle used by Washington in laying the corner-stone of the United States Capitol; Washington's Masonic Regalia and the chair he occupied when he officiated as Master of the Lodge. You may see, too, his wedding gloves and the black ones he wore while in mourning for his mother. There, too, is the little silver knife given to Washington, by his mother, as a reward for obedience to his superiors.

The Lodge owns, also, the clock which was in Washington's bed-chamber at the time of his death and whose hands were stopped by one of the attending physicians at the precise moment of the General's death. It has never run since, and is said to be the only piece of furniture then in



COLONIAL DOORWAY AT GADSBY'S TAVERN THROUGH WHICH GEORGE WASHINGTON OFTEN PASSED

the room which has not been restored to its original place.

Lodge Owns Famous Glass

One of the most interesting exhibits are 175 pieces of exquisite cut glass—all that

is left of the original gift of 2500 pieces. This cut glass was a gift to the Alexandria Masonic Lodge from an "English brother and friend." This English brother is one of the two mysteries of Gadsby's Tavern.

Upon learning of the illness of the unknown man, and discovering him to be an Englishman and Mason, the members of the Alexandria Lodge of Masons took complete charge of their "unknown brother," carefully nursing him to health. Shortly after his recovery the "unknown stranger" returned to his home in England. Four years later there came to the port of Alexandria several cases addressed to the Alexandria Lodge of Masons. When opened they were found to contain 2500 pieces of cut glass, each piece cut with the Emblem of Masonry on the bottom and the name and number of the Lodge. The donor, our man of mystery, still did not reveal his name. The card attached saying very simply: "To the Alexandria Lodge of Masons, from an English friend and brother, for fraternal courtesies."

With all the intensely historical and interesting mementoes belonging to this Lodge, foremost among the Washington relics is a flesh-colored pastel portrait of the First President for which offers of \$100,000 twice have been refused. In this picture, Washington is painted as he actually looked, without any attempt of flattery, and the portrait in this sense is said to be different from any of the many others which were made of him. The picture was executed by William Williams of Philadelphia who was commissioned to make it by the lodge and subsequently was approved by Washington and Lodge which accepted the portrait late in 1794.

Since this article was written every piece of this valuable collection has been removed to a place of safety for the duration of the war.

Charm of Mount Vernon

But Alexandria with all its charms cannot hold either tourist or student longer, for just a few short miles further on down the George Washington Memorial Highway still reposing in its gardens above the river and seeming to be endowed by the passing years with added dignity stands Mount Vernon, the home of our hero himself, and where so many happy years of his life were passed. Here he lies enshrined in a simple tomb of his designing. Many have written of it, but none can tell of the emotion it inspires, and none are needed, for the place itself is there for all to see.

In a tour through the garden designed by Washington for Martha Washington, one finds a garden which has never been excelled. If the traveler has time and inclination he might drive on further than Mount Vernon and see homes in which Washington visited and was deeply interested.

Just a short distance from Mount Vernon is Washington's Mill where was ground all the meal and flour used not only on the estate but by friends and neighbors for miles around. This was the last place visited by Washington, before his fatal illness.

In sight of the old mill upon an eminence overlooking the Potomac river stands one of the loveliest homes in Virginia, Woodlawn, built in 1805 for Lawrence Lewis and his wife, the well known Nellie Custis. General Washington had witnessed the marriage of these two favorites on February 22, 1799, at Mount Vernon, and he provided for the building of this home for them in his will. It stands today as finished an example of Georgian architecture as one will find in America. The house was designed by Dr. William Thornton, who designed Tudor Place in Georgetown, and who was the Architect of the United States Capitol.

Three miles below Mount Vernon on the Potomac river was the stately home of the Fairfax family, Belvoir, built about 1741 by Col. William Fairfax, who had been induced by his cousin, Lord Thomas Fairfax, to undertake the management of this large tract of land, which comprised $\frac{1}{5}$ of the present Commonwealth of Virginia. Belvoir, which overlooked the broad waters of the Potomac commanded a beautiful and extensive view of the river and the wooded shores of Maryland. General Washington mentions often in his diary, the ample dimensions of the house, as commensurate with the lavish hospitality of the Fairfaxes, who lived in the elegance and style of the English Gentry. The families of Belvoir and Mount Vernon were very intimate. Mrs. Fairfax, the beautiful Sally Cary, added not a little to the attraction of Belvoir and became the life-long friend of General Washington. Today this beautiful estate is one vast Army Fort and is the training post of thousands of the draftees of the present war. The home was burned, but the graveyard not far away with its

simple tombstones remains, a pathetic reminder of a great family.

Gunston Hall Attracts Pilgrims

To be so close to Gunston Hall, which is just around the cove from Belvoir, one feels impelled to add this shrine to a tale nearly ended. Although Virginia's quiet statesman, George Mason, is not as well known to the masses, the nation and his state have every reason to be proud of him. This year the eyes of the nation are turned to Gunston Hall, where in the peace of this home on the Potomac, one of the most far-seeing men of the time, brought Government down to fundamentals. For it was George Mason who drafted the "Bill of Rights." Mr. Louis Hertle is the owner of this lovely home, which in addition to winning fame as Mason's home, has the individual distinction of being one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in America, with exquisite woodwork. Mr. Hertle has given Gunston Hall to the state of Virginia, to be administered by the National Society, Colonial Dames of America. Alexandria was the nearest city to the Mason home, so much of his business was conducted there. In Alexandria George Mason maintained his law office, which faced on one of its cobblestone streets. Like Washington and the Fairfaxes, he came to Alexandria to vote and was one of the city's first trustees. The planting of Suffruticosa Boxwood along the Falls Walk at Gunston Hall attracts much attention as the personal work of George Mason who planted and designed his own garden. Facing the Potomac this Box-Hedged-Walk leads from the house to a charming rose garden.

The traveler may now turn back on the return trip, over the same road, or if he wishes he may turn West and explore Fairfax County. In either case he will before again crossing the Potomac pass many a landmark too numerous to mention here, and many of which were closely associated with the great hero.



Courtesy Alexandria Washington Lodge

WASHINGTON'S OWN CHAIR STILL PRESERVED AT LODGE

In browsing around this old town one sees home after home with lovely doorways, beautiful old box, and many of the now famous "Flounder Houses," one of the few cities to have this type of house. In all of it the spirit of its founders and of Washington still lives and welcomes him who comes there to visit and explore the old and historic.

What other town has greater history to be proud of and what greater incentive have our people than to live up to the standards set us by the men of that day, led by no other than the immortal—"Washington."



What the Constitution Means to You

It establishes for you a stable and responsible government.

It makes you a citizen of the United States if native born.

It gives you citizenship, if foreign born, on complying with liberal naturalization laws.

It allows you a voice in the government through the officials whom you help to elect.

It guarantees you life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

It defends your rights even against the government itself.

It makes you equal with all men before the law.

It confirms your religious freedom, and liberty of conscience.

It accords you free lawful speech.

It guarantees you together with all people the right of peaceable assembly.

It permits you to petition the government to right your wrongs.

It guards your property rights.

It prohibits the government from taking your property without due process of law.

It lets you hold any office in the gift of the nation for which you are qualified.

It enables you to become a citizen of any state.

It prevents you from being held to answer to a complaint unless you have been lawfully accused.

It insures your right of trial by jury of your fellow men.

It grants you the right of habeas corpus, that is, the right to know why you are held a prisoner.

It assures you a speedy trial.

It permits your having counsel for defense.

It prevents your being tried again if once acquitted.

It permits you to have a trial in the state and district in which you may be charged with an offense against the laws.

It lends you the power of government to compel witnesses to appear in your behalf.

It relieves you from compulsion to testify against yourself.

It forbids excessive bail.

It forbids excessive fines or cruel punishment.

It protects you from slavery in any form.

It keeps any state from depriving you of your constitutional rights.

It sanctions your bearing arms for the protection of your life and home.

It secures your home from search except by lawful warrant.

It guarantees you that the legal obligation of contracts shall not be impaired.

It permits you to participate in amendment of the Constitution from time to time.

Treasures of Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON



THE Museum treasure we present this month seems appropriate to the season of Valentine. One wonders if this heart-shaped pincushion was presented as an amorous token on the anniversary of the Roman Christian martyr, Saint Valentine. We know that young ladies of long ago did embroider presents for their sweethearts. Wallets of Bargello stitch on canvas were frequent gifts of young women to their beaux. It is known that this attractive needle work was owned by one Elizabeth Lord of Lyme, Connecticut, who married Jared Eliot in 1760. It is quite possible that this was a love token exchanged during their courtship.

The pincushion which is six inches long is made of black damask, lined with pink silk and bound with sand-colored silk tape, stitched with pink silk thread. The charming free decoration executed in chain, stem, satin and eyelet stitches still displays its soft greens, pink, gold, mauve, cream and rust colored silk flosses and metallic threads

in the eyelets. How pleasingly the young embroiderer has fitted her stitching to the form of her work. One suspects the two incurving forms on the lobes of the heart of being strawberries, dear to the hearts of 18th century sampler stitchers. The other floral motifs are highly conventionalized, and not to be recognized as a common garden variety.

Surely the woman or girl who fashioned this decorative though useful article derived the same satisfaction from her creation as a painter, sculptor or other creative artist.

The function of the object is apparent, for there are still 20 some original steel pins with spherical heads, stuck into the cushion.

This piece of embroidery, presented a year ago by the great great granddaughter of Elizabeth and Jared Eliot, through the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter of the District of Columbia is an important addition to the Museum's collection of early needlework, growing now to pleasing proportions.

Half-Forgotten Romances of American History

Nathan Hale and Alice Ripley

BY ELISABETH E. POE

*"He fell in the spring of his early prime
With his fair hopes all around him;
He died for his birthland—a glorious crime,
Ere the palm of his fame had crowned him.
He fell in her darkness, he lived not to see
The morn of her risen glory;
But the name of the brave, in the heart of
the free
Shall be twined in her deathless story."*

THE grave of Nathan Hale is unknown, but he rests in the hearts of his countrymen. The nation pulses with one heart-beat at the mere mention of his name. School-boys, surfeited with historical dates respond to the heroic appeal of his name. The tragic story of this boy of yesterday, whose immortal phrase from his apple tree scaffold, "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country," will ever be cherished. Those noble words have echoed in the hearts of thousands of American brave and been the inspiration for countless heroic deeds. It might be truly said that Nathan Hale has gotten his wish and given thousands of lives for his country.

In thinking of the glorious martyrdom of this dauntless Colonial American, we are apt to forget that the radiant youth of Hale made it hard for him to die especially as there was a secret reason why death was not sweet to him in the dawning of his days. He was a lover and his dear one was to be his when the cruel war was over. Once before he had lost her—to another man. Fate made her a widow, and he had won her again. As he faced Provost Marshal Cunningham at the scaffold's foot it is said the inhuman brute tore up his last written words to his fiancée.

Gave Life to Country

The agony of the knowledge that she could have no message, no last farewell, was the real bitterness of death. That passed, the hangman held no fear for him, and he could put aside earthly things and rise to the sublimity of sacrifice that en-

abled him to match his deathless phrase with that vivid saying treasured from the ancient Romans: "How sweet and glorious a thing it is to die for one's country."

In the Valhalla of world heroes Nathan Hale has an assured place. He was the soul of America in its white youth. When love of country calls to high risks America must ever cherish this spirit if the nation is to remain free.

Like many others of the Republic's golden youth, Nathan Hale came out of a simple home, one of the great middle class—the sinew and backbone of the nation. He was a young schoolmaster of East Haddam, Conn., but 19 years of age, the ink on his Yale diploma scarcely dry. The rule of the Greeks that the great must have substantial stock back of them could have been met by Nathan Hale.

His father, Deacon Richard Hale of Coventry, Conn., was a leader of the community. Nathan, born June 5, 1755, was brought up in a law-abiding Puritan household. They were poor, the Hales, as men count wealth, but the mother was artistic and literary in tastes and her desires soared high for this, her youngest son.

Nathan entered Yale at 16. His Alma Mater has kept his record there with pride. He was the all-around collegian, good student, athlete; a founder of the Linonion society, an able debater and a very good amateur actor. Alas, all too soon life was to demand that he play a man's part in the gruesome tragedy of death.

Hale's father had remarried—the hero's mother died in his youth—and with the stepmother came Alice Ripley, her child by her first marriage, a pretty dark-haired girl of 15. Nathan's goal was the ministry, but budding love for the beautiful Alice altered that course and led him to his hero's death. While still in Yale Nathan and Alice exchanged childish vows. Good Deacon Hale objected and while Nathan was in college he married his stepdaughter,

out of hand, to a merchant of the village. When this news reached Yale, Nathan bitterly foreswore any future interest in woman and settled down to make a collegiate record. No authenticated picture of Nathan Hale is extant, but he has been described as being of ideal height, 6 feet, with broad chest and of graceful figure. His features were regular and his face was intelligent and strong. He had large brown eyes and brown hair.

Then came a period of teaching union grammar school at New London. From afar came the rumble of revolution as the colonies grew restive under the burden of unjust taxation. Hale's salary was only seventy pounds but he was vowed to bachelorhood. He added to this by tutoring at night, so that he was enabled to live well.

War Disrupts Wedding Plans

From East Haddam had come the news that Alice Ripley was a widow, with one child. Nathan Hale at first refused to forget his desertion but finally succumbed anew to her charms. He visited the old home and came back happy, the successful lover, with the wedding date set for the spring. But the next spring was not to be for Nathan Hale. His love song was soon drowned in nearing murmurs of war.

The news came of the embattled farmers' stand at Lexington and Concord, and the 20-year-old Nathan Hale made an impassioned speech in favor of marching at once on Boston, saying: "Let us not lay down our arms until we have gained independence." He enlisted in the Connecticut troops and was introduced to Washington by Jonathan Trumbull, who was impressed with him.

Then came news of the helplessness of the American army and that General Washington wanted some officer to go into the enemy's country and ascertain details regarding their movements and ammunition. Nathan Hale volunteered for the hazardous task undismayed, even by John Hull, the Damon of his Pythias who pointed out how Alice Ripley would grieve if Nathan Hale came not home from the wars.

Even the vision of sweet Alice could not deter Hale. His Country and its need rose supreme above the dictates of his heart. Of the results of his secret expedition the world is well aware. It is written on the

hearts of his countrymen how he was condemned without a fair trial, deprived of Bible and spiritual counsel, and made to endure the ordeal of seeing his last letters to Alice Ripley and his stepmother torn to pieces before his eyes. Surely it is not alone where the cannon booms or the thrills of battle stir the blood that the greatest heroes are to be found, but also where men and women die in silence, with God only to witness their heroism. Swinburne in his "Rivers of Babylon" wrote true lines of such souls as Nathan Hale:

*"He hath bought his eternity with a
little hour*

And is not dead

*For an hour if ye look for him, he
is no more found*

For an hour's space:

*Then ye lift up your eyes to him and
behold him crowned,*

A deathless face.

*On the mountains of memory, by the
world's well springs,*

In all men's eyes.

*Where the light of the life of him
is on all things*

Death only dies."

Alice Ripley never smiled after she learned of Nathan Hale's martyrdom. Their beautiful romance had been cut short by the hateful British rope. She lived to a ripe old age and, true to her old love, she never married again.

Her last words were, "Write to Nathan." He had been dead for more than fifty years then. Yet her love for the golden youth who had loved her country so nobly—and herself—had never faltered.



Nathan Hale

BY FRANCES M. MILLER

*Too soon, Death closed his dream-filled eyes,
And stilled his lyric tongue,
And crushed his youth within a vise
Before its songs were sung.*

*Too soon, his supple manly strength
In Freedom's service bowed,
Yet gladly he consigned his length
To its untimely shroud.*

*This he has earned for what he gave—
That ever men shall tell
With reverence, above his grave:
"He loved his country well."*

The Old Wrought Iron Masters of Charleston, S. C.

BY EVA T. C. JUSTICE

THE houses of old Charles Town that "stood sidewise backward into their yards, and only endwise with their gables toward the street" owe a great deal of their charm to the distinctive use of wrought iron, which characterize their balconies, gateways, and grilles.

Tradition, mostly, preserves recollections of the earliest craftsmen—master artists in every sense of the word. They were known as "blacksmiths" in the eighteenth century, yet there were men among them of considerable education and proficiency in both architecture and engineering.

These artisans of Charleston developed individual characteristics in their work not found elsewhere. It is very hard to link craftsmen with work or give the date to any specific work and many designs are attributed to individual masters because of those characteristics.

Three Periods Iron Work

There are three general periods of iron-work of Charleston. The earliest, when designs were derived directly from foreign precedent, covered the colonial period and extended a few years into the beginning of the nineteenth century; the middle period, when ironwork began to show personal characteristics and when cast iron was first seen in combination with wrought iron; and the third, when wrought iron was almost entirely supplanted by cast iron. This latter period followed the Civil War.

The earliest record found of the use of wrought iron was its use in the house of Colonel Robert Brewton on King Street. This house was built some time before 1733. There are other evidences of its use in the many gates, grilles, brackets, and so on made at this time. Whether it had been sent from England or executed here in America is pure conjecture.

Miles Brewton is known to have sent raw material and skilled labor for the building of his house to Charleston from England. There were, however, even at that time,

master workmen—builders, joiners, and carpenters—already in the colonies.

From time to time notices had appeared in the *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, announcing their arrival by boat and begging "leave to inform the public that" they were "now ready to undertake the above mentioned businesses, either in town or country," and that whoever should be pleased to employ them might "depend upon having everything executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner and upon moderate terms, etc."

An invoice was found recently among some old shipping records, giving details of a shipment made by "Mr. James Crockett, merchant of London, by the 'Betsy', dated March 22, 1745-46 of two casks of Iron-mongers' wares, six bottles of Linseed Oil, and Sheet and Bar Lead." This was for Mr. Charles Pinckney's house in Colleton Square.

The early Huguenots, coming to Carolina to produce wine, silk and oil and remaining to grow rice, cotton and indigo, included wheelwrights, coopers and blacksmiths. One of these was Tunis Tebout, who settled on the Santee River.

Tunis Tebout Fine Artificer

Tebout was an unusually fine artificer in hand-wrought iron. Many of Charleston's oldest and best railings, fences and gates are attributed to him in pre- as well as post-revolutionary times. In 1765 he formed a partnership with William Johnson, another blacksmith, and they carried on an extensive business at Beal's—later Boyce's wharf. Tebout's work is recognized by its large simple bars. The gateway to the Brewton house and that to the west graveyard of St. Philip's church are attributed to Tebout and Johnson, although, according to a granddaughter of Mr. Johnson, there is neither known record nor family tradition to verify it. The attribution is based altogether on the familiar characteristics of these two artists. The gate at St. Philip's is made of strap iron,

twisted into leaf-like ends that create a lovely, lacy effect. Some wrought iron designs were signed by their creators, but these were of a later date.

Many letters and accounts were destroyed during the Civil War and this may be the reason for the lack of record of early iron work. There are, too, comparatively few samples of early craftsmanship remaining, which also may be explained by the fact that much pre-revolutionary wrought iron was re-melted to make horseshoes for the armies.

William Johnson Leading Ironmaster

Although there is little of his craft left to speak materially for William Johnson, his history is better known than that of any of the other ironmasters, before or since his time. The whole Johnson family since William's day is closely linked with the recorded history of Charleston and South Carolina.

William Johnson's busy life ended at seventy-six and in 1818 he was buried in St. Philip's western churchyard beside his wife Sarah. Anchored to the wall of the old house on Church Street that forms a part of the northern boundary of the cemetery is the lichen-covered tablet that marks his last resting place. It tells in scarcely legible words that "through a long life, he enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of his country and the esteem of all who knew him."

This Church Street house, for many years identified with members of the Johnson family, is known as the "Pirate House", it being the town marshal's residence during the stirring times when Stede Bonnett, bloody pirate and terror of the seas, was held there, a prisoner awaiting trial.

Johnson's family, although his great grandson, Edward McCrady, South Carolina's eminent historian, said "he (William Johnson) was the best specimen our family has produced," was a prominent one. One son, Dr. Joseph, was the author of "Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution." Another, William, Jr., was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We owe the "Life and Correspondence of Nathaniel Greene" to him also. Major John, a grandson, wrote the "Defense of Charleston Harbor" and was, after the war, the rector of St. Philip's.



ST. MICHAEL'S GATE IS ONE OF JUSTI'S EXECUTION

The middle period of ironwork covered a considerable time. Beginning early in the 1800's, it extended past the mid-century mark, and during that time Charleston wrought iron developed its own characteristics. The lacy design of St. Philip's gateway was replaced by "C" and "S" ornaments. Cast iron rosettes are found combined with wrought iron designs. As one author expresses it, "a real understanding of the value of contrast in design is shown in the use of ornamental scrolls, together with plain bar work."

At this period in wrought iron history there was an influx of German craftsmen. The German smiths greatly excelled those of other countries—England, France, Spain and Italy—and some few types of design are peculiar to them. Chief among the German artisans were J. A. Justi and Christopher Werner.

Justi did the gates of St. Michael's, whose "metal is almost ribbonlike in thinness of section", the extreme delicacy "offset by structural members bounding the four panels," with a strong accent of rosettes in the corners. Some one has said that these gates by Justi, particularly in the lower



THE "SWORD GATE" IS ATTRIBUTED TO WERNER

half, are nothing short of inspired design, and that they preferred thinking someone else had added the scrolls above, for it was noticeable that Justi by this time was far more influenced by local work than by his training in Germany. Justi signed much of his work. St. Michael's gate is inscribed with "A Justi Fecit" and a sidewalk grille, bearing the name "C. H. Pankin" wrought in the design, is signed "J. A. Justi, 1848."

Christopher Werner's Work Outstanding

Christopher Werner has more Charleston wrought iron attributed to his craftsmanship than any other one person. In his shop was a smith, Dothage, who also cast iron; and it is said that he was quite as capable as his master. A Negro of Werner's, Uncle Toby Richardson, was another smith who was exceedingly gifted in wrought iron work when it was designed for him. The entrance gate back of Charleston College is said to have been done by Uncle Toby. This gate is a combination of wrought and cast iron.

In 1870 Werner was still working. Many of his pieces are repetitions of the same

designs, which may be accounted for by the fact that assistants executed them, or perhaps because his shop was burned and many of his patterns lost. His business was large and he turned out a great deal of ironwork, all designed like that of the period in Charleston and other cities. The ironwork on the Governor Rutledge house and the Simonton (Sword Gate) is attributed to Werner.

This brings us to the last, the cast iron period. During the earlier days of cast iron it followed wrought iron types of design; but this tendency gradually disappeared as cast iron designs grew, which were all of a similar ornateness. The workmen of Charleston did not discard their old canons of design as readily as elsewhere, but later their work showed no characteristics to differentiate it from other cast iron products of the period. It differed only in quantity. The advent of cast iron encouraged the balcony, the wrought iron structural members supporting the roof and tying together the interlaced ornaments of cast iron.

The last German iron worker, Frederick Julius Ortman, came to Charleston from Baden-Baden shortly before the Civil War, at which time he served with the local German militia in the defense of Charleston. The war over, he again took up his work which is still continued by descendants, following the same precedent set by Werner nearly a century ago.



The Hedge

BY GRACE VELUETTE STEARNS

*Now has been left behind the odorous town
And its discordance.
Above the purl of crystal stream I hear
The wood-birds singing.
I rest myself on mosses cool and soft—
I taste of clover honey.
I see a murk-free sky through filigree
Of lacing leaves.
Yet are my senses not divorced entire
From city charm
'Til in ancestral pasture lands I scent
A sweet-brier hedge.*



COMFORTABLE RECREATION LOUNGE PROVIDED BY CONNECTICUT DAUGHTERS FOR 65TH PURSUIT SQUADRON
AT WINDSOR LOCKS

Service and Defense

BY MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, *Chairman*

Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education

THE two-thousand five hundred sixty chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are geared into the national program for all-out Defense. Numbers are in training for First Aid, Nurses Aides, Motor Corps, Home Services, and being drilled as wardens in precautions to be taken in case of air raids; able to help themselves and others. We have had years of training to meet just such an emergency. We are now putting this training into practical service in the Defense Program of our Country.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, presented the award of the National Society to the midshipman standing highest in his class in practical seamanship at an

impressive ceremony on December 18. Ensign Maxmilian Walter Munk, of Wildwood, New Jersey, received the award for which he selected a Colt automatic revolver.

The Connecticut Daughters have completely furnished one of the ten "Day" Rooms at the Windsor Locks Air Base. The room is equipped with comfortable new maple furniture, radio, books, magazines, draperies, reading lamps, and rugs. The connecting game room contains a ping-pong table and many other games.

Dr. Baird-Bennett of the Mary Washington Chapter came to the National Defense Office on January 9 and registered her medical and surgical services for call in

emergency. She had been the first D.A.R. volunteer in the First World War.

On January 10, Beatrice Kane Cole, a busy young woman from the Fort Smith Chapter, Arkansas, now at work in Washington, called to offer her services after hours. She said there were many things she could do and she was anxious to serve. This information was reported to the D. C. National Defense Chairman.

A member of the Molly Pitcher Chapter has asked for opportunities to assist in clubs and dining rooms for soldiers.

A chapter regent writes, "Our first use of our enrollment cards has come! Our Mayor Burton issued a call to club leaders to send a representative to a meeting, December 11 to enlist trained public speakers in this emergency.

"My file! A member contacted! Her acceptance! The list given her of all who enrolled for such service—all in a few minutes! Now we are ready to go on from there"—A. N. R.

One wide awake chapter regent writes for sixteen enrollment cards, not to replace those already received and lost, but for sixteen new members in response to a membership drive.

A member of the same chapter has opened her house for use as a Hospital and Refuge Station, the members of the chapter contributing volunteer services.

The State Chairman of Alabama reports outstanding work in recreational centers for servicemen and many magazines sent to camps and forts. She has registered with the County Civilian Defense Council, and talked with the head of the Woman's Division in order to assure cooperation in community work. Upon request she has formed a telephone committee in order to transmit telephone messages from their homes for the Defense Council.

Red Cross work, British Relief, U.S.O. cooperation, chapter and radio programs, and citizenship classes go on as usual in this State which recently voted \$1200 for the work at the Kate Duncan Smith School, truly a civilian defense project.

The Willamette Chapter, Portland, Oregon, placed in Service Men's Clubs the five large posters: The American's Creed, The Pledge of Allegiance, The Preamble, The

Declaration of Independence and The Constitution of the United States.

The ex-Regents Club of New Jersey is knitting sweaters for service boys, organizing Civilian Defense units, and getting donors for the Blood Bank.

"What Service Can a High School Student Render for National Defense" is the subject chosen by the Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta, Pennsylvania, for the High School contest this year.

Mrs. Hobart Olson, Regent of the Berry Talmadge Chapter of Milwaukee, has been designated by Secretary of Navy Knox as sponsor for the United States Destroyer *Strong*, when that ship is launched about the end of March. The vessel now under construction as No. DD-467 will be named after Mrs. Olson's great grand-uncle, the late Rear Admiral James Hooker Strong, a hero of the Battle of Mobile Bay.

On Monday, December 8th, the day Congress declared war on Japan, the Army and Navy Chapter, C.A.R., met at 2540 Massachusetts Avenue, next door to the Japanese Embassy. They arrived in time to see the police hurry one belated Japanese inside and close the big gates to the Embassy just as a crowd, apparently from nowhere, filled the streets to see what might be seen.

The Kansas National Defense Chairman is selling Defense stamps and asking her members to conserve paper—"our Defense Program in the United States of America needs it more."

The Colonel Samuel Ashley Chapter at Claremont, New Hampshire, is interested in organizing National Defense groups in the public schools.

Open Homes to Delegates

THE District of Columbia Daughters are happy to cooperate with the National Society in the present emergency, when local hotels are filled to capacity with workers in Government Bureaus. It is a real pleasure to our D. A. R. members in Washington to open their homes to delegates and visiting members who have been unable to secure hotel or other accommodations

during the week of April 19th, when our Continental Congress will meet as usual in Constitution Hall.

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, her Cabinet, National Board and all who previously engaged hotel rooms and have received a letter of confirmation, will be taken care of by those hotels.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, called a special meeting of the State Executive Committee early in November, to ask co-operation of that body in securing a large number of rooms in homes of D. A. R. members, to take care of the shortage of rooms in the District at time of our Congress. This was enthusiastically agreed to. Fifteen members from this body volunteered their services in visiting the Chapters to secure promises of rooms. This was named "The Hospitality-Accommodations Committee", of which Miss Luella P. Chase was appointed Chairman. A very large number of rooms have now been secured, the list being augmented daily.

In this emergency, it is requested that State Regents suggest to their Pages that they secure accommodations in groups of two, three and four.

When possible, let two persons occupy one double-room. A few single rooms are

listed; many rooms have twin-beds, others double-beds. Private baths are usually connected with large rooms. Rates are \$2 to \$3 per day, per person, according to location and accommodations. Several apartments will house from three to six persons, where maid-service can be obtained. Special rates for apartments. Pages will be grouped together, if requested. Many rooms are in lovely suburban homes, which can be easily reached by those driving to Washington in their own cars. Please give number of persons in such parties, also the suburban location preferred. When full details are given by the writer for reservations, the work of assigning rooms will be greatly facilitated.

To further cooperate in the work undertaken by this Committee, the Chapter House Corporation of the District of Columbia has generously offered the Board Room of the D. A. R. Chapter House for use as its Office, which is greatly appreciated. Business will commence there early in February. Letters on hand will be the first answered. Assignments will be made according to receipt of letters.

For reservations, please address:

MISS LUELLA P. CHASE,
The D. A. R. Chapter House,
1732 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

It Can Be Done

BY MARY LEE FORNEY

IT was a hot day in September when a motor transport convoy of soldiers passed through Lancaster, Penna. These boys were heading for training maneuvers in the Carolinas, and traveling from Camp Edwards, Mass. It was a tedious, tiring trip. "This is important work these boys are doing," thought Mrs. Edith Kacy Snyder, Donegal Chapter regent of Lancaster, Penna., while she watched the trucks go by.

"I wonder if there isn't something we can do to make the soldiers a little happier, something to show our appreciation of their work." Lancaster streets were packed

with cheering spectators as the clank and clatter of army trucks rolled down Lincoln Highway. The soldiers waved from their trucks and smiled their gratitude at the interest shown in their important job.

Donegal Chapter Plans Ahead

During the next meeting of Donegal Chapter, Mrs. Snyder suggested a plan to help those traveling soldiers. Immediately, interest was shown for this aid for the boys in service. Committees of both Senior and Junior chapters sped into action. The irrepressible spirit of the D. A. R. was forging ahead. The Donegal chapter

members decided to give these soldiers a festive treat of cigarettes, candy, apples, chewing gum and pretzels on the return trip through Lancaster after their maneuver training.

The War Department in Washington was contacted. Official word was returned sanctioning this plan to help the soldiers who would be returning through Lancaster during the second week of December, approximately the eleventh of the month. Committee members spent hours formulating plans. Dogged efforts of contributions soliciting began to reap a harvest of apples and candy. Residents and farmers of Lancaster county felt the sacrifice of these gifts.

But they agreed with D. A. R. representatives that appreciation was due these boys who have given up their civilian duties to defend our democracy. Everyone seemed to join in the spirit of the plan as a blanket of generosity settled over Lancaster.

Troops Ahead of Time

At eleven p. m. Wednesday, December 3, Mrs. Snyder returned to her home from a D. A. R. luncheon-party in Philadelphia. She was hoping everything would be ready for the soldiers next week. There was much to be accomplished, but in spite of this, an eager feeling of satisfaction swept over her. On entering her home, Mrs. Snyder noticed a note which instructed her to call Mrs. Hottenstein.

"Hello Mrs. Hottenstein, this is Mrs. Snyder."

"My dear, prepare yourself for a shock," answered Mrs. Hottenstein. "The soldiers will be here tomorrow, at three in the afternoon."

"Tomorrow!"

"Yes, and we have too much to do. We will have to abandon our plans to help the soldiers. It can't be done!"

Hope for the gala party sank to a new ebb. Mrs. Snyder thought for a minute. Hers was a spirit of courage and determination. Her ancestors knew only one trend of thought. The challenge was there "It can be done," she answered, "We must call all of the committee members to get busy."

By two a. m. the last telephone call was made and Mrs. Snyder retired. At seven that morning the Donegal chapter began to accomplish what appeared to be impos-

sible. The American Legion helped immeasurably when they donated a truck to transport the produce to an assigned spot on the outskirts of Lancaster.

Three o'clock in the afternoon, the rumble and roar of the army convoy invaded Lancaster. Pup tents blossomed in the areas as preparations for the night's lodging were issued by the commanding officers. These soldiers were anxious to complete official duties so that they could present themselves at the luscious looking D. A. R. tables, which were loaded with 400,000 cigarettes, 60 bushels of apples, hundreds of pounds of chocolate bars, chewing gum and numerous huge tins of pretzels.

"A magnificent sight," commented one soldier, "How much is it?"

"Absolutely nothing," was the response.

"Free, wow!" he exclaimed and promptly jumped into line with the rest of his soldier-buddies. Appreciative smiles covered the faces of these tired soldiers as they strolled passed the delectable food perched on the tables. Each soldier was given a bag as a receptacle, and when he left the line, his bag was bulging with apples, candy, cigarettes, chewing gum and pretzels. A happy, gay mood prevailed.

13,000 Soldiers Enjoy Feast

By one a. m. the following morning, 13,000 soldiers had filed past the tables to receive their share of Lancaster county's appreciation.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice President General, National Society, D. A. R., and member of Donegal chapter, was active in this program. She commented, "The expressions of thanks from these boys more than repaid us for our efforts. I knew that these boys, as well as thousands of others, were willing to defend our United States at any cost. This thought is ample payment for our work."

One soldier wrote home to his mother saying: "My dear Mother—We are camped near Lancaster, Pa. The D. A. R. have given us cigarettes, candy, chewing gum, apples and pretzels—all you want. They have treated us swell. I expect to see you soon. Jim."

The Donegal members were weary, but this weariness was one of complete satisfaction. They had accomplished the impossible. That which "Could Not be Done"—was done!

Letter From D. A. R. Nurse in Philippines

MISS Ruth Bradley Sheldon, State Regent, Philippine Islands, recently received this letter from the D. A. R. Nurse Emelda M. Tinawin in St. Luke's Hospital, Manila, about whose safety since the attack on December 7 so many members are concerned.

Her letter was mailed on November 26. It is as follows:

St. Luke's Hospital
Manila, Philippines
Nov. 24, 1941.

Dear Miss Sheldon:

I suppose by this time you will be quite settled in Milwaukee, or perhaps planning on another trip. It is hard to realize that another year is almost over. It doesn't seem possible that I have been here this number of months, but I really am home and buried deep in work. So much has to be done that sometimes I wish there was four of me instead of one. Working in a small institution it seems like you really have to be a veritable "Jack-of-all-Trades." I have classes with all the students, and twice a week with the graduates. The classes with the graduates are more or less informal, but I am making every effort to inject upon them the things I have learned in Teachers College. Most of them are cooperative, although a few are rather antagonistic—I guess it is part of human nature, however I can't help but miss the good friends I had in the States.

The Philippines at present is really on the alert in connection with the present world situation. We have had black-out and air-raid practices. They are all horrible and grim. But I guess they want us not only to be on the alert but also to get a taste of actual warfare. The black-out did not interfere with our hospital work at all, because adjusted curtains were provided so we could have the lights on as usual, but it certainly interfered with ventilation; they had to have the electric fans going all night. However the patients behaved quite well that night. Those who were off-duty that time, I think, suffered the discomfort of the black-out, because it meant not being able to do anything at all, because we did not have any black-out curtains in our rooms and the lights couldn't be turned on. Everybody went to bed early after gazing at the sky and the darkness around.

Nov. 24, 1941.

They certainly keep me pretty busy here. Aside from actual work I gave a talk at the Quezon Institute yesterday. I'm glad though that the nurses seemed interested in some of the new things in the nursing profession, and I am glad too that I could impart to them some of the things I learned. It looks like I'll be going back there again to give some more. I guess I'll have to prepare for these things.

I think a boat will be going tomorrow, so I better get this off in the mail. Best regards and sincere good wishes.

Love,

(Sgd.) EMElda.

"We Pledge Our Lives"

THE seed of patriotism and love of country planted on February 21, 1896, by a small group of women, descendants of the American Revolution and Oregon pioneers, is again bearing the fruit of service to the nation through the effective, dynamic leadership of Oregon D. A. R.

Here, on the shore of the mighty Pacific, through protection and prevention, America's first line of defense begins. The trains of soldiers en route, the massed formations of planes that fly high and on, the convoys of trucks, the 24 hour watch of lookouts, the crowded service rooms where, in a single

evening, the uniforms of the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Coast Guard, and the boys in "Civvies" waiting for uniforms rub shoulders with "Canada-U. S. A." or "M. N." (Merchant Navy of Britain), the nightly civilian patrol of bridges and industries, the knowledge that we must be alert to blackout in 60 seconds—all these make the war very real.

When Mayor LaGuardia of New York complimented Portland and Oregon on its efficient Civilian Defense program, Mayor Riley and civic leaders for the foresight of its planning, and Oregon women for

their active participation, D. A. R. names ranked importantly on this Oregon roster of service. Heading the list is Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, officially on the Governor's planning committee, but who has personally and actively served in all capacities every time the women of the state have been called upon.

Our National Chairman, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, was appointed by the Mayor as general chairman for his Emergency Canteen Post, a motor corps group of 150 volunteer workers, all expert drivers who have taken or are taking First Aid, who will, in emergencies, drive food trucks. They are now acting as the Mayor's Service Men's Hospitality Corps, serving meals to the soldiers "in transit." Assisting Mrs. Richardson in this important task is Mrs. F. Louis Stoeckle, State Chairman of Americanism and D. A. R. City Chairman for National Defense. Mrs. Stoeckle has had charge of the D. A. R. Air-Raid wardens, and has filled the city sector allotted to them with volunteers from the five chapters and the Juniors. She is also assisting with the state-wide registration of women, under Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, which will be a house-to-house campaign, individually listing every woman according to her capabilities.

The Motor Corps personnel is largely composed of Junior D. A. R. headed by Mrs. Theodore A. Knapp, Junior Regional Chairman. These girls are on call three nights a week, and two nights each week they are reviewing or taking First Aid.

Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Knapp were two of the twenty-five women in the class of 500 Defense leaders given instruction at the United States Army Defense School for Civilian Protection. Here they were given the most effective means of combating chemical warfare, and were drilled so that they might be sent out over the state to speak to large groups, teaching protection from bombs and gas. They have also received instruction and are members of an auxiliary force of police women ready for emergency duty in connection with the veteran's guard and patrol.

Portland's more than 200 First Aid classes have splendid D. A. R. representation, from both Senior and Junior groups. One Oregon Junior works on the Filter

board, and in her time off maintains a Red Cross unit. One group is 100% for the second year of earning their pins. All groups sew and knit. Three juniors have volunteered to act as "nursery schools" where children may be left while their mothers are engaged in defense activities. We have a motor corps to deliver yarn and supplies to chapter members.

Although we have been so very busy doing our bit we haven't forgotten the most important thing in this war—our boys. Portland has the Air-Base, and the U. S. Engineers, and not far away, historic Fort Vancouver, and Fort Stevens and Fort Clatsop. We are "on the way" to Fort Lewis, and so our greatest project has been the entertainment of the soldiers, and perhaps I should add, the Juniors, too.

We have regular times for serving at the Service room, and once a month we have had a dance on the Battleship Oregon. At the last gay party we had boys from every state in the Union registered, 600 of them! They were splendid young men, every one of them, tall, good-looking, clean-cut—and they danced and ate, and had a good time. It made us proud to know that never had the old ship a finer group upon it. If you had a son that was there, we want you all to know how much we liked him.

LEONA KNAPP,
*Regional Chairman,
Junior Members in Oregon.*

Children Hear "Heirs of Liberty"

Mrs. S. J. G. Golden, Florida Chairman National Committee Press Relations, evolved a fine plan to interest the children of her state in the "Heirs of Liberty" radio series sponsored by the Department of Justice and the D. A. R. together with other patriotic societies.

She asked her committee chairmen to contact teachers of American history in the schools and have them announce the "Heirs of Liberty" series to their students.

Mrs. Golden wrote personally to forty principals of schools in Tampa.

Through these efforts thousands of Florida children are listening to the presentations of the immortal patriots.



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ACTS AS MODEL AT STAFF FIRST AID CLASS INSTRUCTED BY MR. GAYLORD COLLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

Headquarters Staff Learns First Aid

BY MADELEINE R. SCHARF

KEEP cool! Keep the victim warm! Prevent further injury! These simple a b c's of First Aid will never be forgotten by the enthusiastic members of the clerical staff at Memorial Continental Hall.

The class was organized by the National Defense Committee at the request of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman. Mrs. Paul Scharf, Secretary to the Committee, was chosen Chairman and invited Mr. Robert Thrush, Assistant Director, First Aid and Accident Prevention of the American Red Cross, to address an assembly and to meet the Executive Committee.

Thirty-six signified their interest in an early morning class and the course was arranged to start immediately after the holidays.

Mr. Gaylord Colle, the instructor assigned by the District of Columbia Chap-

ter, kept the class hard at work and in good spirits by his natural vein of humor and practical good sense.

A Volunteer Red Cross First Aid Detachment will be formed to consist of squads of five members each, who will practice together and be prepared for any emergency within the D. A. R. buildings, and for service to our neighbors should they be in need of assistance while we remain unharmed.

Mrs. Pouch Present

The President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, has been extremely earnest in providing this opportunity for the staff and has lent the inspiration of her presence when she has been in Washington. To the young instructor, who modestly announced the arrival of a son on the very eve of



ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION SHOWN BY THE INSTRUCTOR

the starting of this class, the President General presented a C. A. R. spoon.

To Become Instructors

It is hoped that a number of instructors will come out of the class, and that they will extend the work to others unable to participate at this time. Mrs. Charles Haig and Mrs. John Kerr, Chairman and Vice Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, are taking the course in connection with their responsibilities as Air Raid Wardens. The class is held in the Lounge of Constitution Hall, which has been pronounced a perfect shelter.

Those taking the course have learned that First Aid means the immediate temporary care of the victim of accident or sudden

illness *before* the physician arrives, and the order of importance in examining and caring for injuries.

Members of Class

The members of the class are: Isabel Allmond, Elizabeth Berry, Evelyn Brown, Tennie Burk, Virginia Burton, Mary Corrick, Ruth Dutton, Marjorie Erickson, Elizabeth Fisher, Janie Glascock, Maude Goll, Alice Haig, Penny Hart, Alice Hendricks, Martha Houston, Jean Jackson, Jeanette Jackson, Helen Johnson, Frances Kerr, Josephine Knight, Rosamond Krah, May Levers, Elsie Penicks, Louise Poin-dexter, Anna Price, Helen Riley, Dorothy Roberts, Madeleine Scharf, Rea Smith, Adeline Thornton, Margaret Waldecker, Ada Walker, Mary Walsh.



CLASS BANDAGES AN ARM INJURY

Continental Congress 1942

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR, *Chairman Program Committee*

PLANs for the Fifty-first Continental Congress in April, to be held in beautiful Constitution Hall, are progressing. This Congress is most important to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in that the condition of our country warrants more stress among patriotic organizations who have a definite duty to their country in these times. We hope that the 1942 program will furnish the inspiration and assistance that will be so greatly needed in the months to come.

The Program Committee is endeavoring to secure outstanding speakers touching the present day national crisis.

Because of the limited hotel accommodations, the Hospitality Accommodations Committee, with Miss Luella Chase, Chairman, District of Columbia D. A. R. Chapter House, 1732 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, is listing rooms in the homes of District of Columbia D. A. R. members and friends for the use of delegates.

In a later issue more detailed information will be given regarding the program for the Congress.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR
(Mrs. John Morrison Kerr),
Chairman, Program Committee.

Between Your Book Ends

PIED PIPER—by Nevil Shute, 306 pages, published by William Morrow Company, New York. \$2.50.

This book comes in this war torn world as a leaven of human kindness and human understanding in unexpected places. It is remarkable in that it is a novel of war time that brings to the mind of the reader the circumstances of the people of an occupied country and yet avoids the carnage and horrors with which most war stories are full.

It is a saga of a real English gentleman in good financial circumstances too old to join the fighting forces but who personifies the axiom of an Englishman's discharge of his duty to the best of his ability.

The duty this time is the conducting of two children of a friend back to England from occupied France.

John Sidney Howard the Englishman and the two children faced danger and adventure. But he inspired confidence and a desire to help him in all he met no matter what circumstances or nationality along the way. He inspired so much confidence in fact that his entourage soon grew from the two English children to one Dutch, two French children, a Jewish boy and another boy who spoke with a Flemish accent. A stray cat swung into line behind the Pied Piper (the aristocratic Englishman). At last he was joined as a guide and helper in his journey to the place of embarkation by a young French girl who had known and loved his son, killed in action.

The Englishman's facility for observing the niceties of life makes the book of particular appeal to those who know the class of English club man the author has made the chief character in his book. Mr. Howard, gaunt and elderly took it on the chin, however, when for the success of his mission and for safety as well, he had to don the not over clean clothes of a French peasant. A high note of drama is struck when one of the children innocently betrays him and he is arrested by the Germans and identified as English and charged with being a spy.

Fascinated by his story, and his plans to send the children to safety with his daughter

in the United States, a member of the Gestapo agrees to help him provided that the German's own niece be given a place in the entourage and the prospect of safety and happiness in America. So through the aid of the Gestapo agent who covets the American way of life for his flesh and blood the old man and his charges reach England. The Gestapo's niece and others of the invaded countries find sanctuary in America. The old man, back in his London club, relates his story to his friend very calmly as the sounds of an air raid echoes through the night.

EVERY DAY THINGS IN AMERICAN LIFE, by William Chauncy Langdon, 398 pages, published by Charles Scribner Sons, New York. \$3.

The evolution of the everyday things about us makes a real story of the evolution of American life as is evidenced by a perusal of the carefully written book of Mr. Langdon. He has spent many weeks and months and perhaps years in research and checking and rechecking the beginnings of many of the things taken so much for granted today.

One of the most interesting portions of the book is the progress of the country store and the general store as we know it today. He traces the peddler going through forests on foot or horseback; the wagon peddler who gradually formed the nucleus of the American general store, which is certainly father or grand-father to the department store.

The garments worn by the men, women and children who have trod the stage of American progress is always of interest. This author goes into the evolution of fabrics and their improvements the methods and means of making them; the coming of the sewing machine and the great factory machines of the modern garment industry.

The rise and fall of family habits and arrangements of homes, the parade of furniture, the comfortable and the uncomfortable, the artistic and the inartistic, all make up the saga of the living conditions of the various periods of our history.

The evolution of the newspaper from the day when one copy was received in a community by the parson to the days of copies for everyone, the growing spirit and freedom of the press to the great public utilities of today is outlined.

Transportation by horseback and coach, the boats along picturesque canals, ferry boats, old fashioned steam boats, steam engines, the airplane and the stream lined trains of today forms an interesting section of this history of everyday things in our life.

Cullinary progress as represented by equipment and the conserving of all recipes, the evolution of bathing facilities, the advancement of photography to the artistic products of today and many other things we enjoy in their improved state today, point not only to our history but the blessings we enjoy.

So those of us who like to delve into the past and treasure the things of the past, material and otherwise, will find great joy in this book of things, of harnesses, clocks, stoves, pots and mirrors.

THE CHARLES, by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot, 356 pages, Farrar and Rinehart. \$2.50.

The part that this old River, not the most imposing as to size, has played in the history of this country and of the great seat of American learning, Harvard University, is graphically told by Mr. Tourtellot in this book. He draws pictures of the early settlements along this river and the way of life engendered there in Boston, Waltham and Dedham and other towns connected with the early history of this part of our native land.

Along its banks the soldiers of Gage's troops camped in the Revolution; the Minute Men gathered near by; and troops crossed its surface from Lexington to Concord.

In this book can be found the dramatic story of the launching of Old Ironsides. Here will be found the many attempts to bridge the Charles.

Harvard's debt to the old river revolves about the subsidy which came from the Charles River ferries which were used to carry on the school and keep it alive.

The Charles, the undersized river sometimes called the creek, was intermingled with the history of the White Man for more than two hundred years.

THE DELAWARE CONTINENTALS, 1776-1783, by Christopher L. Ward, 622 pages, published by the Historical Society of Delaware, \$3.75.

The Delaware Continentals who were always conspicuous in their coats of blue faced and lined with red and their white waistcoats, the red feathers in their small round hats and their superior soldiership have been given a dramatic aspect in this book by Mr. Ward.

George Washington said of this portion of the Continental Army, "it behaved with great bravery and resolution," and that it was classed with "the flower of American army."

The author tells of the heroic action of the Delaware Continentals in the Battle of White Plains and calls attention to the fact that no regiment in the Continental Army saw longer service, fought in more battles or had a higher reputation as a fighting corps, or seemed more to be chosen for "all feats of peculiar danger." He points out the feats of Captain Allen McLane, "the most dashing of the raiders." These Delaware Blues were commanded by Colonel John Haslet until January 3, 1777, when Colonel Haslet was killed at Princeton and the command passed to David Hall, who was wounded at Germantown but continued in active service for two more years.

This book has been written after careful research and is invaluable to students of the Revolution. More books of the Continental army would also be valuable and it is hoped that Mr. Ward may continue to write along this line from the fullness of his knowledge and research.

VYLLA E. POE.

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To fight for one's country when its life is threatened by violence is noble and heroic; to stand up for it in peace time is a virtue quite as necessary. And unless there be such virtue in citizenship, our traditions will be forgotten, our ideals neglected and our institutions will crumble.

Committee Reports

The American Indians Committee

ON May 4th, 1941 at Chemawa Indian School was held the First Annual Citizenship Assembly sponsored by the Chemeketa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This school is located a few miles from Salem, Oregon and is said to be the oldest boarding school for Indians in the United States. Indian songs and dances were given and many 4-H awards were made to boys and girls. A scholarship prize provided two weeks attendance at the Oregon State Summer Session; other prizes were given in commercial work, citizenship in school life, home making as evidenced in class work and dormitory life.

An essay contest was held for which the subject given was "Resources and opportunities for us on our home reservation." This chapter gave three "Teas" for the members of the senior class to which four faculty members were invited each time. Some of the teachers also are Indians.

The seniors in turn honored their hostesses by giving a charming reception for them in the school hall which many chapter members attended and brought their husbands with them. Eager to honor their hostesses still more the seniors presented to them knitting bags which had been woven at the school on hand looms. This D. A. R. chapter made the money at a benefit "Bridge" and bought books for a shelf in the school library which they marked with a bronze tablet; to this col-

lection books are to be added annually. The chapter collected used magazines and placed them in the dormitories.

In October the Oregon D. A. R. gave a \$50 Indian scholarship. From the following we learn that in the same State there is need for adult education, "I could so well use \$25 to send two of our outstanding Indian women to the Home Extension Conference to be held in February at Oregon State College."

The following extracts are from letters received from our vice chairman, Mrs. Wishaar, Leupp, Arizona, "I had the Coconino D. A. R. chapter sponsor a weaving contest to encourage a better quality of workmanship among the Navajo women and school

girls. Prizes were given to both of these groups and the chapter voted to make this a permanent affair. I should like to continue with this idea of encouraging better workmanship and handicraft among the Indians, and it was my idea that if it is a success in this locality, that it could be worked up in the same manner in other parts of the country.

In this section there are approximately 2199 Navajo Indians with about 400 children of school age. Most of the children are cared for by the Leupp boarding school and day schools; and a few advanced students are sent to other places. The women are receiving much practical instruction at the day schools, and a Home Economics teacher is sent out one day a week in order



SIGN OF SPRING BY CRUMBO

to teach them to make bread, to make soap, to knit, to sew and to properly wash their clothes. I wish you could see the eager way in which these women receive this instruction. The Navajo women come by wagon and horseback for many miles. They have no fresh water at their homes but are obliged to haul it from nearby tanks and wells that the government has been installing for them and their stock. They are eager to use the steaming hot water which comes from the water taps at the day schools.

The women need education and the most important thing is for them to learn to support themselves. The men can get a pick and shovel, or a team of horses and make a fair living by working for the CCC-ID. This experience in making irrigation ditches, drilling for water, etc., they can apply when working on their own farms. All Navajo women from infancy are taught to shear the sheep, to card and spin the wool, to dye it and then to weave this wool into rugs. The weaving instruction given to the girls at the schools has already made a vast difference in the type of rug they turn out. Some of the women are naturally fine weavers, and they carefully select the dye and the design but many need help to elevate the standards of workmanship.

I believe that most of these Navajo women can turn out lovely creations with proper instruction and encouragement. It was with this idea in mind that I asked the chapters located near Navajo communities to offer prizes in weaving contests. I have only discussed the Navajo women, but this same idea proves true of the basket weavers,

the pottery makers, the silversmiths and others.

I find that all of these Indians have a fine latent genius for making beautiful handcraft, but no people so quickly become discouraged and fall heir to an inferiority complex as rapidly as they do. They must depend upon this handicraft for their livelihood.

We should not allow this finer handiwork to die out, but rather we should help the Indian to perfect and to develop something really fine from his work. These weather-beaten women of the reservations with their patient worn faces are capable of creating a handcraft which represents art in its highest sense. The cheap factory-made imitations of Indian work which are sold in many stores are doing much to injure the sales of real hand made articles, especially is this true when the purchaser is ignorant and does not recognize value. Something should be done to change this condition.

The accompanying exquisite etching by Woodrow Crumbo, shows what a talented Indian youth can do if he is given the opportunity of education. If the older Indians can learn to take care of themselves at home and if the younger Indians are educated to take their places out in the world, the problem is solved. Now, as never before we need the Indians and they need us. War is upon us and in it the Indians will play an important part. Let us clasp hands, Red Man and White Man, both Blueblooded, and united pledge ourselves to keep America forever AMERICAN.

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX,
National Chairman.

Advancement of American Music Committee

Our First National Airs

THE French author, Jules Combarieu, claims that national hymns originated with the peoples of the north, and that they did not exist during the Middle Ages, but appeared with the formation of modern states. He explains that they are not, properly speaking, works of art, but are the outcome of circumstances; the fruits of politics and patriotism.

In the beginning, when our plucky Thirteen Colonies decided to start out on life as a separate nation, we had no Song and no Flag that we could call our own. Yet today, to tell the story of our National Songs is to tell the history of our Country. Every period of that history has brought its individual music, consequently, the annals of America are embodied in her patriotic ballads.

"Yankee Doodle" became an American Institution in June, 1755. It is our one song legacy from the Revolutionary War. While we may not consider it a treasure of the highest value; we may even relegate it to the category of a jingle, yet this jolly, impertinent little tune is the Father of all our National Airs.

"Hail Columbia" had its origin in the war we almost had with France in 1798. For a quarter of a century this beloved air divided honors as a national song with its younger rival of 1814, "The Star-Spangled Banner". The words were written by Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis Hopkinson, our first native composer. We are indebted to Rev. Samuel F. Smith and Mrs. Phoebe Hinsdale Brown for the patriotic

hymn, "America". The song dates back to 1832.

Admiral Dewey is said to have brought about the adoption of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the officially recognized National Anthem. It is the national melody which is dearest to the American heart, so what if critics contend the words are not majestic, that the music is not easy, that the high note is out of reach! because as it reverberates around the world, played by the bands of our allies the millions of people who hear it will admire and respect the music; they will also know that it represents the best traditions and the mighty resources of a nation of 130 million of free people.

RUBY DAVIS BERRY,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens Committee

"REMEMBER always: the flexibility and the wide applicability of the J.A.C. program will enable you to keep it functioning effectively no matter how great the period of crisis." Written last June, as part of the Fall letter to Chapter Chairmen, that paragraph was meant to apply in the event of war.

State Chairmen, in the letter of August 1941, were reminded: "Future months may find our surroundings more and more unsettled—and club organization and supervision increasingly difficult; let us, then, exert every effort toward making *each chairman self-reliant and equal to any emergency.*"

Duplicate copies of reports, pictures and publicity sent to the National Chairman should be kept in the locality where they originate, so that there will be no danger of losing the accumulating history of each State's J.A.C. accomplishment.

Junior American Citizens clubs were originally organized to fill a discovered need: children of "foreign birth and parentage" required knowledge of "the underlying principles of our Government, of American sentiment, and of all that will go toward making them good citizens." When it was realized that *all* boys and girls could profit by similar instruction, the clubs removed membership restrictions. Patriotic training is still essential, but pre-war and war conditions have produced a further problem: children have developed

nervous tension and fear born of both a feeling of insecurity and the inability to comprehend and to share in meeting present emergencies.

Again the program has been modified, by laying greater stress on service to others—cooperation with parents, school authorities, community and national service groups (with accent on the American Red Cross)—and on such forms of relaxation as patriotic games and "pep" songs (samples of such songs appeared for the first time in the 1941-42 Handbook, with the suggestion that members add others of their own composition).

Partly to safeguard supplies, beginning this Fall, Handbooks (as well as pins) have been stored in Washington and sent out from the Business Office. On December 10th a letter went out from the National Chairman requesting that each State Chairman order at once enough materials to meet probable needs through the Spring school semester, and that, as far as practicable, these books and buttons be distributed to Chapter Chairmen and Club Directors, with an urgent recommendation that clubs continue *despite war changes*. Each State Chairman was reminded that advice could be had not only from the present National Chairman, in California, but also from the National Vice Chairman in her own section of the country, from Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, National General Vice Chairman, in Michigan, and from the National Ad-

viser, Miss Eleanor Greenwood, in Massachusetts (both, former National Chairmen).

The challenge has come: *will the clubs "carry on"?* Miss Greenwood's report, this Spring, showed that our J.A.C. work was firmly founded, and that the organization was growing rapidly because its value had been recognized by educators, recreational directors and D.A.R. members. There has been enough time since the appointment of present Chairmen—National, Vice, State and Chapter—and new Club Directors for each to be able to do her part with little or no aid.

Our National Society is proud to preserve a record of its achievements—and it succeeded in doing so throughout the strenuous years of World War No. 1; however, whether or not it is possible to compile an orderly, statistical account of J.A.C. work during World War No. 2 is not nearly so important as that Junior American Citizens clubs shall continue, with vision and confidence, to teach, encourage and strengthen the post-war leaders of our United States of America.

HELEN GRACE HARSHBORGER,

National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag Committee

DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution let us realize "What the Flag means" at this time when it is called upon to render the most hazardous duty in its history. We, of the National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag of the United States of America, realize the great importance of our duty to our Society and to our Country in doing our utmost to promote education on the history and symbolism of our Flag. There must be the greatest possible extension of this knowledge to millions unable to read or write the English language but who desire to know what the Flag means. We must help to meet this requirement through the greatest possible cooperation of Chapters in promoting education with the help of the Chairmen of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag and the use of the Flag Code, Flag Leaflets and other publications of the National Society of the D.A.R., as well as making all possible use of Public School Libraries for study of the History and Symbolism of the Flag of the U. S. A. There never has been a time when it was

as important that we be fully informed, as it is now when people of all Countries are seeking knowledge about the real meaning of the Stars and Stripes.

We can, concertedly, with a prayer in our hearts and sincere cooperation of all Chapters and Chairmen of the Committee, make a wonderful contribution to our Country and our Society by doing our utmost to help every one to understand that the Stars and Stripes, the Flag, the Emblem of the people of America, truly means "One Nation Indivisible—with Liberty and Justice for All."

It is necessary that members of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag be informed and capable of giving information and suggesting the correction of any incorrect use of the Flag. This can be accomplished effectively by informing a person of the mistake being made, according to the practice of rules of the Flag Code which we use as our guide. As there is NO Federal Rule or Law designating How the Flag shall be correctly used or displayed we can only be observing and ask for cooperation in observance of the Civilian population. But we must be ever vigilant and not allow incorrect use of the Flag of the U. S. A. Every member of the N.S.D.A.R. should have a copy of the Flag Code, and study it thoroughly as a guide for general use of the Flag. And now is the most important time for us to give most faithfully in patriotic service to the Flag of our country. It is now being caused to take the most hazardous place—in doing duty on land and sea. Our men and women in service to our country are giving themselves to help in the preservation of the Stars and Stripes—and it is the duty of us who are concerned in the safety of America and to make it possible after the great War is over to say "AND THE FLAG IS STILL THERE." *What a glorious song this will be.*

While it is always necessary for us to be on the alert for any incorrect use or display of the Flag of the U. S. A., let us now realize that more than this is also necessary—and that each and every member of the N.S.D.A.R. should do more to help educate America on "WHAT THE FLAG MEANS"—and that our Flag has *never* failed us—we cannot fail our Flag. It will be necessary to seek more and more information and to keep in touch with the daily records of the service of our Flag wherever it is called upon to serve. Remember Pearl

Harbor. When the Japs fired upon our U.S.S. *Arizona* and she sank almost below the water's edge—there—on the stern of the vessel—just a few feet above water with all of the rest of the vessel under water—"THE FLAG WAS STILL THERE." There seems to be a great lesson in this fact and one can feel it was not just an incident—but perhaps of a Christian symbol.

We must realize that it will be necessary for us to accept many curtailments of service as civilians during the great War—and we cannot expect to be privileged to have all things as abundantly as we have enjoyed them. Because of the necessity of cutting down on the cost of Printing and paper we cannot expect the N.S.D.A.R. to be able to continue to furnish as many publications free, or even at the very minimum cost we have had, let us accept the order but do more and more to make wide distribution for the sake of helping to teach every one the lessons so valuable to knowledge on the Correct Use of the Flag. We, members of the Correct Use of the Flag, are vested with a great responsibility—let us do our utmost to meet it with sincerity and patriotism with the desire to make sure that no one shall go without knowledge on the History and Symbolism and What the Flag means, wherever it may serve. We want to help to the best of our ability to make the Stars and Stripes the most beloved emblem in the world.

To the Youth of today must go the great responsibility of rebuilding a World, and friendships made now will play a vital part in future strength between nations. The National Society of the D.A.R. has had the honor of promoting the first step in this direction by presenting, through the Junior American Citizens Clubs of Ohio, Mrs. Alonzo H. Dunham, State Regent of the Ohio D.A.R. Chapters, a beautiful Flag requested for the National School, 267, Corrientes, Argentina, South America. The request was made of Miss Elizabeth Malott Barnes, National Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, through the Federal Office of Education in Washington, and, by request the honor was given to the Ohio Clubs. The Flag was presented in Columbus, Ohio, on Dec. 10, with the attendance of 600 school children and members of the D.A.R. and School officials and prominent citizens, and sent to Corrientes by Clipper in time to reach the Schools for Christmas.

Members of the N.S.D.A.R., there is no change in the method we use in giving the Salute to the Flag and the Pledge of Allegiance. Continue as we have practiced it. Remember that all Chapter Chairmen Reports must be in the hands of the State Chairman ON or before March first in order that she may have them written and sent to the National Chairman by March fifteenth. Let us have a wonderful report of activities, Flag programs, distribution of Flag Codes and Flag literature.

In answer to many questions asking "WHERE SHOULD THE FLAG OF THE U. S. A. BE PLACED IN A CHURCH"—let it be understood that the correct use of the Flag of the U. S. A. is *always in the place of honor—which is at the RIGHT of the Minister, a Speaker, a Regent—or any one.* If there is not room on the Chancel beside the minister, or on a platform beside a speaker—at his RIGHT—then the Flag should be on the floor level in front and at the right of the first pew of the church or congregation. The Flag of the U. S. A. has a religion and signifies such as it occupies its place in the Chancel. It is incorrect to place the Flag at the rear of the speaker—on his left—or at the left of a Church or Hall. The Flag may be hung from a balcony—at the right of the Congregation—or if it has to be hung on a platform it should be behind the speaker—but not when placed in a holder on a staff. Place the Flag of the U. S. A. in the place of honor and it will be in its correct position, whether on a platform or on the floor level.

May we have a greater patriotic service than we have ever given in the Cause of teaching love, reverence and correct understanding of the meaning of the Stars and Stripes—our Flag—the greatest Flag in the world today. Let us do our part in every way possible to perpetuate the life of the Flag of the United States of America. The National Chairmen and members of the Correct Use of the Flag of the U. S. A. have a great patriotic duty to perform as we carry the Flag in the line of service pledged by our President General to National Defense. Let us do our best to become well informed that we may help others.

ELIZABETH MALOTT BARNES,
National Chairman,
Correct Use of the Flag.



SCENE FROM JOAN OF PARIS

National Motion Picture Committee

LET'S take a glance into part of the workings of one of the Preview Committees. The members are a cross section of all walks of our American life, namely: Patriotic, Educational, Philanthropic and Civic, etc. They meet each week to preview and evaluate films produced by the various Motion Picture Studios.

The different groups have their own methods for rendering opinions on the pictures. Their chairmen then have the data compiled and published so that it may be placed on bulletin boards in schools, churches, clubs, and wherever it may be of value. Much of it is included in the pamphlet "Unbiased Opinions".

The previewers are really deeply interested in the production and showing of the better type of pictures, especially at the present time, and are doing all in their power to swing audiences to the higher field in historic, dramatic and artistic films.

JOAN OF PARIS (RKO)

Director: Robert Stevenson. Cast: Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid, Thomas Mitchell, Laird Cregar.

This thrilling and timely story of a young French girl who gladly sacrifices her life to confound her Nazi enemies, thus saving her lover and his friends, is told with extraordinary perception and integrity. Paris, under the domination of the Gestapo, is the background against which unfold the adventures of a group of R.A.F. flyers. Two of the cast are new to our films and give more than creditable performances while Thomas Mitchell, Laird Cregar, and May Robson add to their laurels. Adults and Young People.

MR. AND MRS. NORTH (MGM)

Director: Robert B. Sinclair. Cast: Gracie Allen, William Post, Jr., Paul Kelly, Rose Hobart.

The popular characters created by Richard and Frances Lockridge come to the screen in a gay and lively transcription. Finding a body in their apartment, the young couple determine to help the police solve the murder problem and when, after a second murder, the husband seems involved, the seemingly feather-brained wife, by a series of apparently unrelated remarks, shrewdly supplies

the vital clue to the real culprit. Very well handled, exciting and genuinely funny. Adults and Young People.

VALLEY OF THE SUN (RKO)

Director: George Marshall. Cast: Lucille Ball, James Craig, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dean Jagger.

This super-Western has all the elements of grand entertainment. It is a stirring story of pioneer settlers, their troubles with the Indians—too often caused by scheming agents—and particularly centering around an Indian Scout, the girl he loves, and the Apaches he tries to help. A spectacular, exciting, swift-moving adventure story. Family.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR (MGM)

Director: George Stevens. Cast: Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn, Fay Bainter, Reginald Owen.

Two columnists on the same paper become acquainted through a feud and shortly thereafter are married. Their different natures and outlook make adjustment more than difficult, and an outstanding award to the wife aggravates this condition to the breaking point, when by a surprising twist their true value to each other is revealed. The teaming of Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn, the able supporting cast, and George Stevens' talented direction make the film one of the not to be missed. Adults.

KINGS ROW (Warner Bros.)

Director: Sam Wood. Cast: Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings, Ronald Reagan, Charles Coburn.

Henry Bellamann's widely read novel has been given careful film treatment, emphasizing the at-

mosphere of a small town with its loves and hates, hidden scandals, jealousies, and its genuine, honest and kindly neighborliness. Two schoolboy chums meet a girl from across the tracks, and years later their lives cross when a horrible accident maims one of them, and all the love and courage of the others are needed to pull him through. Sam Wood's penetrating and sensitive direction of an outstandingly capable cast presents a strong and memorable film. Adults and Young People.

BUYING A DOG (Paramount)

An enjoyable Grantland Rice Sportlight, which reveals the necessary facts in buying a dog, shows a prize collection of canines and demonstrates their proper care and feeding. Ted Husing comments on the characteristics of each breed pictured and advises how to make the best use of its individual talents. Family.

NOTHING BUT NERVES (Paramount)

A refreshingly amusing subject treating of Robert Benchley's investigation of the state of nerves in general and of his own in particular which he finds in a very bad state. Family.

SPANISH FIESTA (Warner's)

The nationally famous Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is pictured in lovely Technicolor dancing a famous gypsy dance while a crowd of Spaniards watch. Tamara Toumanova and Leonide Massine dance the leading roles as the gypsy fortune-teller and her gypsy admirer. The dance music is by Rimsky-Korsakoff. Family.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

Filing and Lending Bureau

THAT chapter regents and chairmen of committees are anxious to gain information concerning the purposes, objectives, and outlines for committee activities, was demonstrated on Wednesday, January 7, when a Forum was held in New York City, by Miss Delia Kelsey, New York State Chairman, and Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, National Chairman of Filing & Lending Committees. Chapters from Westchester County, Long Island, Staten Island, and New York were represented at the meeting and luncheon, held in the Wanamaker Club House.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, had accepted an invitation to be present, but, owing to the pressure of engagements in Washington at Headquarters, was unable to attend. Mrs. Stanley H. Manlove, New York State Regent, was a guest, and was most enthusiastic over the

Forum, expressing interest in the many helpful suggestions given by the state and Natl. chairmen as well as the questions from the regents.

Outlines of the Group work of the F & L chairmen from chapters in the District of Columbia were given; programs were suggested for the combined use of papers, lantern slides (or motion pictures) and plays from the Bureau material; and many topics suggested for the writing of new papers.

It is hoped that Chairmen of F & L in other states will call Forums of this kind as a means of increasing interest in use of valuable material on file in both state and national bureaus. If you are interested in such a Forum write to the National chairman for further information.

FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON,
National Chairman.

A Letter From The National Chairman of Magazine

THE National Chairman of the Magazine and the members of her committee wish to express their gratitude and thanks to the States of Georgia and Illinois, who have reported securing very substantial advertisements for the National Historical Magazine.

At the meeting of the State Regents in Washington last October the National Chairman appealed to the State Regents for their help in securing from each State an advertisement to the amount of not less than \$150 a year.

Illinois has reported a $\frac{1}{4}$ page advertisement, from Stevens Hotel in Chicago, to go in each month beginning with this issue. Georgia has reported a $\frac{1}{4}$ page advertisement, from The Nehi Company, this also to go in each month for the next year.

It is hoped other States will follow and

that by the time our Board meets again a substantial showing may be made towards our goal of an advertisement from each State. Nothing we can do right now will be of more assistance to the health of our Magazine than an increase in the number of our advertisements.

The subscriptions to the Magazine are most encouraging with a large percentage of these being *new* subscriptions.

Won't you as State Regent or State Chairman lend your assistance in securing from your State a substantial Advertisement? By so doing you will be rendering to your Magazine valuable service.

Sincerely yours,

LOUISA S. SINCLAIR

(Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair).



Lines From An American Pilot

BY HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

*I love all little towns, though none has
guessed*

*That one is mine in its entirety;
What care I for a deed—it is impressed
Upon my heart and so belongs to me.*

*I own the meadow where verbenas spread,
And larks take wing to circle unafraid;
I own the creek with bridge of weathered
red,
And dripping willows where the cows
find shade.*

*I own the cottages where four o'clocks
And bright nasturtiums light their sum-
mer fires,
The picket fences flanked with hollyhocks,
And small white churches with their
belfry spires.*

*I love small towns, and now that war has
come,
I spring up from my bed with sudden leap
When dreaming that I hear the fearful hum
Of alien planes above small towns that
sleep.*



News Items



ANNUAL COLONIAL TEA OF STAMFORD CHAPTER: LEFT TO RIGHT, SEATED, MRS. CHARLES L. JOHNSON, STATE TREASURER; MRS. ROBERT DUGDALE, HISTORIAN; MISS SARA MEAD WEBB, REGENT; STANDING, MRS. BROWER B. PETTIT, MRS. ROBERT A. HADDEN, PAST REGENT; MRS. MAXWELL H. MERNSTEIN, VICE REGENT; MRS. ELLERY G. PECKHAM AND MRS. GEORGE H. BELL

Tercenary Celebrated

The Tercenary of Stamford, Conn.—1641-1941—was celebrated by Stamford Chapter in various lectures including a “Fashions of the Ages” Costume Show and a float depicting Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth.

At the annual Colonial Tea the following members were present: Mrs. Charles L. Johnson, State D. A. R. Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Dugdale, historian; Miss Sara Mead Webb, regent.

Also Mrs. Brower B. Pettit, Mrs. Robert A. Hadden, Mrs. Maxwell H. Mernstein, vice regent; Mrs. Ellery G. Peckham and Mrs. George H. Bell.

Stamford Chapter at another meeting observed the 47th anniversary of its founding.

Miss Mary C. Welch, State Regent, was present and Miss Katharine Matthies, State Vice Regent, as well.

A feature of the tea which followed was a lighted birthday cake.

Stamford chapter has made a cash contribution to the Army Air Base at Windsor Locks, Conn., for one of the recreation rooms which Connecticut D. A. R. chapters are furnishing.

New Chapter in Michigan

The John Sackett Chapter of Michigan, D. A. R., was organized November 8, 1941, at Botsford's Inn, Redford, Michigan, with an organizing list of 18 members (12 of whom are descendants of the man whose name the chapter bears).

The chapter was confirmed Dec. 17, 1941. Three visiting members and three transfers from others have already been added to the list.

The name John Sackett seems quite appropriate for this chapter in view of the fact that, in Redford, the Sacketts were among the first settlers, and played an important part in the development of the town. . . . Ezekiel Sackett, son of John, a private soldier in the Revolution and grandson of John, a surgeon in the Revolution, was one of the first members of the Baptist Church in Redford; his son, David, was charter member, and Treasurer of the first Masonic Lodge, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Wm. F. Turnbull, is the regent of the new chapter.

Meetings are held on the 4th Saturday of the month.

Michigan Chapter Arranges Exhibit

True to the precepts of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to preserve the historical traditions of the history and progress of the nation, the Philip Livingston Chapter of Howell, Livingston County, Michigan, has during the past twenty-five years collected more than seven hundred articles of valuable historical importance and arranged them in an exhibit in the basement of the Howell Carnegie Library.

This exhibit shows the growth of Livingston County from a wilderness to a well-developed community. Pieces collected from citizens of Howell and neighboring communities date from the beginning of civilization in America.

Mrs. M. J. McPherson has contributed an Indian collection of baskets, implements of war, and tom toms of various tribes. An Indian bread bowl has been presented by Mrs. Melissa Palmer Houghtling, said to be the first white girl born in Brighton Township.

A trunk owned and used in the Revolution by Colonel Noah Lee, an ancestor of Mrs. Frederick J. Lee, sponsor of the Museum; cups and saucers brought to this country by Mrs. Rebecca Proctor of Lincolnshire, England, in 1760; a foot stove used in 1776; a grandfather's clock of 1790; a black-bordered account of the death of George Washington as it appeared in the

Ulster Gazette, January 4th, 1800; a gun owned by a lad of fourteen, Israel Knapp, captured from the British in the Revolution and used by young Knapp in the War of 1812; a powder horn of 1812; and a hand-made black ash wooden bowl presented by Mrs. George Chapel are among the articles preserved in the museum.

There are also terrestrial and celestial globes used in 1825; kid gloves bought in India by Mrs. Edwin Cust; spectacles used in 1830 and donated by Mrs. Herman Briggs; a bonnet of 1849 worn by Miss Jeannie Bashford are among other interesting articles to be seen.

A teapot presented to Mrs. Alice Spencer by Cassius Austin Howell and inherited by his wife, Louisa Whipple Austin, is said to be the one used to collect ballots in the first election in Howell.

Also of interest are relics of the Civil War from rifles to sewing outfit taken from a home in Port Lord; tools made by hand by Isaac Parshall for whom Parshallville was named; the first hotel bell used in Livingston County owned by Amos Adams, Sr., in 1936; hand-made nails and a wooden pin from a house built on Hubbel Street by William McPherson, Sr.; a letter written by Milo Gay to his mother Clarissa Gay telling of pioneer experiences in 1838; the lock and key made in 1859 by William K. Melvin for the front door of the first Court House in Howell; a map of Livingston County in the year 1859 presented by Robert Eager of Oceola Township.

There are pictures of many of the pioneer men and women of the county included in the William E. Cleve's Collection of 1869, presented to the museum by Mrs. Alfred Garland. On the wall are pictures of Mrs. E. A. Stowe, one of the organizing regents of the Philip Livingston Chapter, and Mrs. F. L. Lee, sponsor. An 1820 edition of the New Testament was presented by Mrs. Alice Spencer, and a gown worn by Elizabeth Gay Hayden in 1876, attending the Centennial in Philadelphia, contributed by Helen Norton, who was a teacher in the Philippines, are among the attention-attracting objects in the museum.

Mrs. Frederick Lee, sponsor of the historical museum, Mrs. Frances Huntington and Mrs. H. R. Gillette, who have catalogued the articles, are among those to whom the success of the museum can be attributed.



DEDICATE MARKER FOR MARTIN SHOFNER. LEFT TO RIGHT, JUDGE EWIN L. DAVIS, A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION; MRS. JOE HUTTON OF COLUMBIA, DAUGHTER OF MRS. BELLE SHOFNER COLEMAN OF COLUMBIA, ONLY LIVING GRANDCHILD OF MARTIN SHOFNER; MRS. ROBERT J. SMALL OF FAYETTEVILLE, A GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER; GOVERNOR PRENTICE COOPER, A GREAT-GREAT GRANDSON

Patriot's Marker Placed on Grave

A bronze plaque was placed on the grave of Martin Shofner, Revolutionary Soldier, by the Shelby Chapter, D. A. R., in Tennessee at a memorial service recently.

Informal talks were made on the patriot's life by his great-great-great-grandson, Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and his great-great-grandson, Judge Ewin L. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Alice Shofner Small of Fayetteville, great-granddaughter of the man honored in the ceremony, and Mrs. Joe Hutton of Columbia placed a wreath of white hydrangeas and blue larkspur.

Mrs. Small's four children, Mrs. John D. Kelso, of Chattanooga; Mrs. J. T. Caldwell, Mrs. Homer T. McCown and Urbane S. Small, of Fayetteville, attended.

Other relatives and descendants present were R. Milton Small, of Chattanooga; Dr. Robert Small McCown, of Nashville; Mr. and Mrs. James Strong Hereford, and son, Rufus; Ted Hereford, Miss Caroline Small, Mrs. Urbane Small, Sr., Mrs. Urbane Small, Jr., of Fayetteville; Mrs. Dora Jenkins Holman, Mrs. Beulah Holman Harris and Gill Harris, of Chattanooga, and Mr. and Mrs. Winson Davis, of Tullahoma.

Also attending from Chattanooga were Mrs. Henry King, regent of the Chickamauga chapter, D. A. R., to which Mrs. Kelso belongs, and Mrs. Franklin Harris.

President General Addresses Fort Loudoun Chapter

WITH the famous quotation quite familiar to our readers, beginning, "Be strong! We are not here to play, to dream, to drift", Miss Mary E. Robinson, Regent of the Fort Loudoun Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Winchester, Virginia, brought to a close an eventful luncheon session of Wednesday, January 14th, at the George Washington Hotel, at which Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General of the National Society, was the guest speaker. Mrs. C. Swann Sinclair, National Chairman of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, who addressed the Chapter in November, honored the Chapter by covering briefly the extensive and ever-growing work of her department.

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Pouch called attention to the Children's Chapel at the Washington Cathedral. "Continue our children in the faith and ideals with which they were born and no more wonderful work can be done in America today", pleaded the President General. "Let the parents not forget to make a definite place for the beautiful but almost forgotten custom of family devotions and the privilege of 'giving thanks' before meals. The first duty of America is to testify to the Unseen without whose help America can not carry-on."

The first official act of the President General's administration was to attend with her National Board a special evensong in Washington Cathedral, after which the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, also a member of the National Advisory Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is quoted as saying, "Mrs. Pouch, in attending this service as the first act of her administration, is putting first things first and has attested to her belief that Spiritual Defense is one of the bulwarks of National Safety."

"So much greater responsibility can be placed on our children, if we will but train them aright," Mrs. Pouch emphasized, "all of which is exemplified by the magnificent part now being played by the Boy Scouts in England. Little did Baden-Powell envision the far-reaching possibil-

ities and effectiveness of the organization which he instituted and which now numbers one and a half million."

"And so, through their heritage, the children are the fortune of America. Americans want this country to be the best place in the world to live and the only way to keep it so is to instill in our children their share of responsibility to the nation. As our forefathers faced hardships courageously, so will our children if given the opportunity." Following this line of thought, the speaker pointed out the importance of organizing a Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution.

From coast to coast the Daughters of the American Revolution are putting their shoulders to the wheel to do their part in the emergency of our nation. An appeal has been made to the administration for Nursery Air Raid Shelters. Children under eight years have not been taken care of in this respect. Effective preparations, now in action, have been made for the protection of the organization's buildings and grounds as well as the historical treasures.

"America may have to make heavy sacrifices," said the President General in conclusion, "and if such is required of her, she will find her Daughters can do so."

Pawtucket Chapter Gives Flag

Pawtucket Chapter, R. I., D. A. R. on July 3rd gave a large American flag to the Pawtucket-Central Falls Y. W. C. A. The Regent, Miss Olive W. Richards, representing the Chapter, presented the flag to Mrs. John W. Booth, President of the Y. W. C. A. Board of Directors. The presentation took place before the 76 girls of the Summer Stay-at-Home camp. After the flag raising exercises, members of the Camp gave a skit, "The Meaning of the Flag."

Pawtucket Chapter, National number 14, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, is fast becoming known locally as a flag giving Chapter. Flags have already



PAWTUCKET CHAPTER GIVES FLAG

been given to its Junior American Citizens Group at the Pawtucket Day Nursery, also to the James Wheaton Brayton Society, C. A. R., to the Y. W. C. A., to a Girl Scout Troop, and one is about to be presented to the Chapel of Fort Wetherell, Jamestown, R. I.

Observes Anniversary

Orange Mountain Chapter, D. A. R., of Orange, New Jersey, observed its 36th anniversary with a luncheon on December 1, 1941.

Forty-five members were present and a birthday cake adorned the table given by Mrs. H. Warren Baker, husband of the chapter's Regent, who was celebrating her own birthday also.

Many gifts for the Southern Mountain School children were presented by the members.

Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Regent, was the guest of honor.

A musical entertainment followed the State Regent's address.

Centenarian Member Dies

Mrs. Emalina Perkins, widow of Judge George Perkins of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, 104 years old, died recently.

Mrs. Perkins was a charter member of the D. A. R. and was a member of the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of the U. S. Daughters of 1812. In this organization she was a Real Daughter. Her father, Captain Adam Larrabee, was a member of the first graduating class at West Point and fought in the War of 1812.

Active in church work, Mrs. Perkins served on the boards of many civic organizations in Fond du Lac. She was the last of her family, but is survived by a daughter, Miss Frances G. Perkins of Madison, and a son, George B. Perkins of Sac City, Iowa.



MEMBERS OF MARGARET WINTHROP CHAPTER DEDICATE BATTLE HILL. LEFT TO RIGHT, MRS. WM. FLIGHT, MRS. W. A. BALL, MRS. A. S. ELDER, STATE VICE REGENT; MRS. JOHN A. HULL, STATE CHAPLAIN; MRS. O. S. VON KROG, STATE REGENT; MRS. LUCILE REMER, AND MRS. IDA P. DRANE, REGENT

Road Marker In Iowa

The Margaret Winthrop Chapter, N. S. D. A. R. of Battle Creek, Iowa, recently dedicated a road marker on Highway No. 35, one mile east of the town. This marker, a bronze tablet set in a rose-granite boulder, tells of its historic significance:

"Battle Hill. On this site in 1849 a battle was fought between a government surveyor's party and the Sioux Indians, giving to this hill, the stream at its foot and the town of Battle Creek, their names. Placed by Margaret Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Battle Creek, Iowa"

Erection of the marker was authorized by the Iowa State Historical Society. Authenticity of the history is based on a news item which appeared in the Dubuque Express in the fall of 1849, relating that a party of government surveyors, reinforced by a few United States Cavalry men, were attacked by the Sioux Indians, and it was here that the battle was fought. The Indians far outnumbered the white men and the surveyors lost their equipment, horses and provisions to the red men.

The program included two numbers by the Battle Creek High School Band—"Star Spangled Banner" and "America"; "History of Battle Hill and Pioneer Days" by Ed. H. Campbell. Mrs. W. A. Ball and

Mrs. George Remer unveiled the marker and the regent, Mrs. Ida P. Crane, dedicated it "To the Memory of our Pioneers and their Posterity."

The state regent, Mrs. O. S. VonKrog gave an interesting address on "Previews of D. A. R. Work," the state vice-regent, Mrs. A. S. Elder, spoke briefly on "The Aims of the D. A. R." and the benediction was given by the state chaplain, Mrs. John A. Hull.

More than one hundred participants and observers attended the service.

Asa Underwood Chapter

Standing under the Historic Oak tree in West Columbia, where the first Congress of the Republic of Texas met on October 1836 and the first popularly elected officers of the new Republic were inaugurated, were members of the Texas Society D. A. R. who took part in the organization of the Asa Underwood Chapter D. A. R. on November twenty-fourth, 1941 at East Columbia, Texas. Mrs. George T. Spears, Jr., of Houston, national vice chairman of the Junior American Citizens; Miss Laura Underwood of East Columbia, regent of the Asa Underwood Chapter; Mrs. Marie D.

Ellis of Sweeny; Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers of Alamo, regent of Texas Society, D. A. R.; Mrs. George T. Spears of Graham second vice regent of Texas Society D. A. R.; Mrs. A. J. Proebstle of Brazoria, vice regent of the Asa Underwood Chapter; Miss Virginia Pickett, D. A. R. guest from Montgomery, Alabama; Mrs. S. S. Weems of East Columbia, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. S. Munson of Angleton, chaplain; Mrs. J. Lee Murray of Angleton, librarian; Mrs. Fred Much of Alvin, registrar; Mrs. H. W. Munson of Angleton, treasurer; Mrs. Ella D. Harris of Angleton; and Mrs. J. Gray Arrington of Sweeny.

Other members of the Asa Underwood Chapter not appearing in the picture are Mrs. E. E. Delaney of Angleton, recording secretary; Miss Mary Delaney of Angleton; and Mrs. W. O. Hudgins of Velasco, historian.

The Asa Underwood Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. S. S. Weems with the Texas State Regent, Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, the Texas Second Vice Regent, Mrs. George T. Spears, and the Organizing Regent, Miss Laura Underwood, conducting the ceremonies.

A delicious Thanksgiving luncheon was served to members and guests preceding the organization.

The chapter was named, Asa Underwood, for the Revolutionary ancestor of the Organizing Regent. Following is a short sketch of his life:

Asa Underwood was born in Woburn, Mass., in 1752 and died in Dracut, Oct. 3, 1834. He was twice married, the second wife being Mercy Durant. They were married in Lyngsboro, March 31st, 1790. Their children were as follows: Amis, Asa, Loa, Mathias, Mercy, Lendol, Jephthah, and Ammon.

Asa Underwood's Revolutionary war record is as follows:

He entered service under Captain Reuben Butterfield, April 19, 1775, at Dunstable, Mass. He received his Bounty Coat at Camp Cambridge, Mass. On October 31, 1775.

Proof of Asa Underwood's strong belief in Democratic principles is found in the fact that he instilled in his sons the desire to do their part in the defense of their country. Asa, Jr., served in the war of 1812 and his brother Ammon fought for Texas Independence.

The inscription on Asa Underwood's tombstone at Dracut, Mass., reads as follows:

SACRED TO

THE MEMORY OF DEACON ASA UNDERWOOD WHO DIED OCTOBER 3, 1834, ON THE 82ND YEAR OF HIS AGE. THY RELICS WE COMMIT TO DUST AND ANGELS BRIGHT THY SPIRIT GREET IN LAYS OF DEATHLESS LOVE, SERVANT OF GOD: FRIEND OF MAN, HAIL HAPPY DAY, WE MEET AGAIN.



His Eyes Remembering—Ann Rutledge

BY MARY ESTHER TULL

*Be mute in tribute. No voice echoes here.
This gray, gaunt man would still each sound
of praise.*

*The heavy eyes see nothing, yet their gaze
Is fixed as on a face that had been dear
Before the bugles sounded, ere the fire
Of struggle burned him for all men.
How he had marveled at her vision then,
And followed her with only faint desire*

*For pinnacles, till started up a hill;
Neither with thought of martyrdom as doom,
Or North and South at war, or other gloom
That stealthily had spun a web to fill
His life with bitterness despite the glow
Of duty done, of sons to cheer, acclaim;
Often his heart in anguish at her name,
But now—HIS EYES REMEMBERING—LONG AGO!*

Children of the American Revolution

I'VE been finding it really hard to keep up with the Children of the American Revolution for the past year. However, I have received wonderful cooperation from Uncle Sam.

As some of you know, I received a furlough last April to attend the National Convention in Washington. At this time I was elected Junior National Vice-President, N.S. Children of the American Revolution.

As Junior National President I have attended the convention of the Florida Society Children of the American Revolution and the Georgia Society S. A. R. Our own Georgia Convention scheduled for this past September was called off because of the prevalence of polio in Georgia at that time. I had been given leave to attend, so you see the Army isn't so tough on a fellow after all.

The government wants organizations such as ours to function properly and with as few hitches as possible, you see the morale of a soldier (and I know) goes up or down according to the way the people back home feel.

The papers I read and the magazines are so contradictory that it is pitiful and their charges of low Army morale are false. Casual observers would listen to petty kicks of soldiers and brand as low morale. My only statement is that when the human is made that doesn't kick about something, no matter under what conditions, you can bet that this world is ready to fall apart. There never will be Utopia. The real soldiers' morale is not low.

As a whole the Army is ready, willing and able not only to hold their own, but to come out victorious in any struggle or conflict that may chance our way. We need your help, the help of OUR great organization to keep civilian morale high. If our homes are happy, then our Camp homes are happy.

When you write to the boys in camp, don't talk about how sorry you are that they were caught in the draft or that they are in the Army, but how proud you are of them. Remember, the freedom of our great nation was founded by just such men as we have in our Army today. They are the greatest in the world. Perhaps not in numerical strength, but MAN for MAN.

Citizen Soldiers they are sometimes called, but born with the privilege of LIFE, LIBERTY and the pursuit of HAPPINESS. For this we are ready to fight and if necessary give our lives.

I suppose some of you are wondering what I am doing in the Army when I am not even of draft age yet. Often I have been asked why I did not finish college and wait to be drafted. Well it just so happens that I wasn't built that way. Our Country needed men and I was ready to go. I remember stories that my Dad told of the last World War, when American boys went across with only three months training. Fewer lives would have been lost, had they known what it was all about. I am 100 per cent behind military training for every man, not necessarily as combatants, but in the Service as well. It takes twenty workers behind the lines to send one to the front.

I am a member of one of the oldest active military organizations in the United States today. Battery A, 101st Separate Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft). This unit will be remembered as the Georgia Hussars. The Hussars were founded in February 1736 by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia. This was a mounted troop for protection against the Indians and Spaniards, who were at that time in control of Florida. Through the Colonial Wars, the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War the Hussars fought with distinction. In the War between the States the Georgia Hussars were part of "Wheeler's Cavalry, Confederate States of America." My grandfather, Charles Braddock Patterson, served in this war with the Hussars.

When the Hussars entered the First World War, they had to abandon its old uniform of light blue, legged breeches, high knee boots and riding jacket of midnight blue covered with bright silver buttons and silver braid, with large silver epaulets on the shoulders and cavalry shakos with the high white horsehair plumes. The Georgia Hussars, fierce in battle, were magnificent on parade.

Last October we were back in the Federal Service again, but not as the cavalry. We were converted from Troop A, 108th

Cavalry, Georgia National Guards, to Battery A, 101st Separate C.A. Bn. (A.A.) and stationed at Camp Stewart. Our motto remains "COME WHAT WILL."

I am telling you all this because I love the Army and I want you to appreciate it. It's a great life. Sometimes it is rough, but it is O.K. Since my first ancestor came to America in 1620 there has not been a generation in my family that has not had an officer in the Army for the defense of our Country. God willing I propose to be the next in my family. This coming February after having completed one year of active duty in the Army, I am sending in my application for entrance to the Officers' Candidate school. The one thing that I desire most in life is to be a Commissioned Officer in the Army of the greatest Nation

in the world, The United States of America.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for showing your confidence in me by electing me Junior National Vice President, N.S. Children of the American Revolution. I promise my utmost cooperation in every way. I have devoted the past eleven years to C.A.R. work and if I can be of assistance to you at any time, do call on me.

I hope to see each and every one of you in Washington in April. Until then, remember to talk the Army up, not down, and pray every day that God blesses America.

Patriotically yours,
SGT. LINDSEY P. HENDERSON, JR., U.S.A.,
Junior National Vice President,
N.S.C.A.R. Georgia.



Your Flag and My Flag

BY WALTER D. NESBIT

*Your Flag and my Flag
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half the world away.
Rose-red and blood-red
Its stripes forever gleam
Snow-white and soul-white
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky-blue and true-blue
With stars that shine aright—
The gloried guidon of the day,
A shelter through the night.*

*Your Flag and my Flag,
And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds.
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight —
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
The red, and blue, and white.
The one flag, the great flag,
The flag for me and you,
Glorified all else beside,
The red, and white, and blue.*

*Your Flag and my Flag,
For every star and stripe
Drums beat as hearts beat,
And fifers shrilly pipe;
Your Flag and my Flag,
A glory in the sky,
Your hope and my hope,
It never hid a lie.
In homeland, and far land,
And half the world around
Old Glory hears our glad salute
And ripples to the sound.*

Junior Membership

NOËL WALKER ROBBINS, *Editor*

Division Reporters

THE Junior Membership Section of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE has a debt of gratitude owed to the seven Division Reporters who are so faithful in gathering up the material from the several State Chairmen for articles used herein. For this reason we attempted to bring their own signed articles to you in this issue, that you might know them better, personally, and that they might have an opportunity to express themselves for a change, not the work and thoughts of others. However, the season seems to have prevented our receiving the articles of five of these Reporters. Yet we salute them, and offer them our thanks at this beginning of the New Year: (1) Mrs. Kenneth F. Dietz, Red Bank, N. J.—Eastern Division. (2) Ruth Clement, Joliet, Ill.—Central Division. (3) Mrs. Arthur James, Kansas City, Mo.—Western Division. (4) Lois Lentz, San Antonio, Texas—Southwestern Division. (5) Rose Richardson, Eugene, Oregon—Pacific Division.

One of our most faithful Reporters is Sarah Hoshall, of Atlanta, Georgia. She always comes through with whatever is needed, and it is with pleasure that we now let her say a word for herself.

Southeastern Division

America is at war!

Each of us is asking, What can I do? How can I help my Country? There are two things that every one of us can and must do immediately—Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds and contribute generously to the Red Cross war fund.

There is a place for every woman in the work of the American Red Cross. It is ready—is waiting to start training each of us to help lead this Nation through its emergency. Among the volunteer services of this organization are the Staff Assistants' Corps; the Canteen Corps; Grey Ladies; Motor Corps; Nurses Aide; Home Service; and Production, which includes sewing, knitting, and surgical dressings. First Aid, Home Nursing, and Nutrition are also being taught. Few of us can offer ourselves for

active service as a Doctor as Noel Robbins, our North Carolina state chairman and editor of this page, is doing, but there is not one among us who cannot help in one or more of these Red Cross Services.

Girls register with the Red Cross, the American Women's Voluntary Service, or your Civilian Volunteer Defense Committee! Let it be said that every Junior in the Southeastern Division—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee—is a trained worker—ready, willing, and able to aid her country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution is a patriotic organization and our Junior members are actively engaged in assisting in every phase of its work. They are continuing their very excellent work in promoting Americanism, good citizenship, and patriotism through the Children of the American Revolution, Junior American Citizens Clubs, distribution of D.A.R. Manuals for Citizenship, and the presentation of patriotic programs and radio addresses. By word and deed, we are showing all that we are truly loyal, patriotic, Americans, giving our time and energy to the cause of liberty and freedom.

SARAH HOSHALL,
Chairman.

The Northern Division has gone through much tribulation since the Junior Assembly. Our first Reporter, Sarah Binford, was forced to give up the work, but we are glad to have this opportunity to thank her for her fine reports until she resigned. The next to fall in line was Priscilla Clough, who also was forced by fate to drop the very excellent reporting she was doing. Now we are happy to introduce to you our latest addition for this part of the work, Mrs. Elmer Roder of Meriden, Conn., who has shown her ability to work by coming through with an article on the very day that she was appointed. We are expecting great things from Helen, and welcome her to our ranks.

Northern Division

With Mrs. Willard F. Richards, the speaker, and Mrs. Irving Merriam, state chairman of Junior membership presiding, Massachusetts Juniors were hostesses to the first Northern Division Conference held in Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Saturday, November 29th. About one hundred Juniors were registered. The organization of a motor corps by Massachusetts Juniors, to co-operate with civilian defense authorities in time of emergency and with social agencies in time of peace was announced by Jeanette Osborn of Cambridge.

Robert W. Mortimer, vice chairman of Boston Committee of the British War Relief Society, Inc., was a guest speaker. Round table discussions on membership, program suggestions and methods used to raise money were led by Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Nason, Miss Virginia Thomas, and Miss Sylvia Brown.

This Conference was an ideal place to have that "personal contact" that means so much to all of us. Again, "Thank you Massachusetts Juniors for the pioneering spirit."

It is very pleasing to note the interest Juniors are showing in so many of the Society's activities. They are very willing to work whenever called, whatever the task. This is shown by the organization of the motor corps; being hostesses on Sunday afternoon "at homes" to sailors at a naval base in Connecticut; this project is in charge of the Stamford Connecticut Juniors; while the Mary Silliman Juniors of Bridgeport, Connecticut, gather monthly issues of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE to supply the Connecticut D.A.R. recreation room at an air base in the same state.

Inasmuch as this is my first assignment since "taking over" reporter for the Northern Division, and to date have had no contact with any of the state chairmen, it is impossible to give a fair acknowledgment of the splendid programs States in the Northern Division have planned. Won't you then, State Chairmen of Junior Membership of this Division, consider this my introduction to you? Please let me have reports from all of you.

HELEN RADER
(Mrs. Elmer),
Reporter.

D. A. R. Shrine at Natchez

The Junior Membership of the Mississippi State Society Daughters of the American Revolution has the center of the stage right now at Rosalie, the D. A. R. Shrine at Natchez, Mississippi. Under the state chairmanship of Mrs. H. A. Alexander of Grenada, the Juniors have undertaken the restoration of Mammy Lou's room over the kitchen at Rosalie. The room has been completely renovated and the old fireplace reopened, and it is now ready to furnish. The furnishings will be selected with the same regard for fitness that has marked the restoration of the more important rooms of the old mansion. Co-chairmen of the furnishing committee of the Shrine are Mrs. Percy Quin of Natchez and Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr., of Clarksdale, both past regents of the Mississippi Society D. A. R.

The "Mammy" room promises to be a very interesting feature at Rosalie, and it will be ready to open for the early spring Pilgrimages to Natchez. Rosalie will again be open at both Garden Club Pilgrimages, the dates for which run from March 1 through April 6, 1942.

Mrs. F. D. Brown, Curator of the Mississippi Society D. A. R., reports in her *Rosalie Bulletin*, that paid admissions to the Shrine show a gratifying increase over those of a like period last year. The *Bulletin* tells of the hundreds of U. S. soldiers who were welcomed for complimentary tours of Rosalie during the recent war maneuvers in Louisiana.

Mrs. Hanun Gardner of Gulfport, State Regent of the Mississippi Society D. A. R., announces that the January 1942 meeting of the Board of Management will be held at Natchez.

Whenever the need arises for material, such as in this time, when our plans seemed to have failed for a full issue, a fine report of the Northern Division's Regional Conference came to us. We hope that this splendid program will inspire the rest of the Juniors to hold similar Conferences, for they will be found to be of inestimable value.

FOLLOWING is the list of ancestors whose records of service during the American Revolution have recently been established, also giving the states from which the men served. This list will be contributed to from time to time by the Registrar General as a supplement to this Department.

A
ADAMS, James. Mass.
ADAMS, John, Sr. Mass.
ADY, Jonathan. Md. & Pa.
ALDERMAN, John. N. C.
ALLEN, Caleb. Mass.
ALLEN, George. Conn.
ALLEN, James. Va.
ALLEN, James, Jr. Va.
ALLEN (Allyn), John. Conn.
ALLEY, John. Va.
ALTLAND, Philip. Pa.
ANDERSON, Enoch. Del.
ANDERSON, Joseph. Va.
ARCHER, John. Va.
AULT, Michael. Pa.
AYLESWORTH, Jeremiah. R. I.
AYRES, John. Va.

B
BACHMAN, Peter, Sr. Pa.
BACHMAN, Peter, Jr. Pa.
BAILEY, Benjamin. Mass.
BAKER, Sylvanus, Sr. Mass.
BALDWIN, Joseph. Va.
BALUCLDWIN, William. Va.
BALLEET, John. Va.
BARNETT, James. Va.
BATCHELDER, Carter. N. H.
BEAN, Ebenezer. R. I. & Mass.
BEARCE, Jonathan. Mass.
BEATY, John. N. Y.
BEDFORD, Peter. Pa.
BEDEE, Thomas. N. H.
BELL, Mathew. N. H.
BENEDICT, Jacob. N. Y.
BENEDICT, Joseph. N. Y.
BENFER, John George. Pa.
BERRY, Francis (or Frank). Va.
BERRY, William. N. H.
BIEBER, Dewalt. Pa.
BISHOP, Austin. Conn.
BIXBY, Thomas, Jr. Mass.
BLACK, Joseph. Va.
BLAIRDELL, Jeremiah. Mass.
BLANCHARD, Thomas. Mass.
BONK, John. S. C.
BONNER, Joseph. Va.
BOWTICK, Israel. Vt.
BOYDEN, Seth. Mass.
BRAMHALL, Joseph. N. Y.
BRANT, Lewis. N. J.
BRAZEAU, Louis. Va.
BRECKENRIDGE, Robert. Va.
BRENNER, John. Pa.
BREWSTER, James. N. Y.
BROOKS, John. N. Y.
BROUSE, Henry. Pa.
BROWN, Benjamin. Conn.
BROWN, Peter (2). Pa.
BROWN, Sylvanus. N. Y.
BUDD, John. Md.
BUMPUS, Shubael. Mass.
BURKE, William. R. I.
BURNS, John. S. C.
BURNET, Patrick. N. Y.

C
CALHOUN, Samuel. Mass.
CAMPBELL, Daniel. Pa.
CAMPBELL, Edward. N. Y.
CAMPERNELL, William. Mass.
CARTER, Charles. N. C.
CARTER, Thomas. Ga. & S. C.
CARTWRIGHT, Samuel. Va.
CASE, Ichabod. N. Y.
CABRATT, David. Pa.
CHADWICK, John. N. C.
CHADWICK, John. Pa.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ebenezer, Jr. Mass.
CHAMBERLAIN, Edmund. Mass.
CHAMBERLAIN, Moses (2). Mass.
CHASE, William. N. H.
CHILDRESS, John. Va.
CHILTON, Charles. Va.
CLARK, Gersham. N. Y.

CLARK, James. Va.
CLARK, Stephen. Conn.
CLARK, William. Md.
CLAUBEL, Clausel B. Va.
CLEAVER, Isaac. Pa.
CLOUGH, John. Pa.
COBB, Charles. Va.
COLE, Adam. N. H.
CONE, William. Ga.
CONOVER, Levi. N. J.
CONYERS, Charles. S. C.
COOK, Harrison, Sr. Va.
COOMER, Francis. Va.
COOPER, Reuben. Va.
CORDELL, John, Sr. Va.
CORN, Jesse. Va.
CORNWELL, John. N. Y.
CORSON (Corson), Daniel. N. Y.
CORSON, Parmenas. N. J.
COLTON, John. Mass.
COX, Abraham. Md.
COYLE, Patrick. Va.
CRAFTREE, John. N. C.
CRANDALL, Abel. Vt.
CRANDALL, Simson, Jr. R. I.
CRANSTON, Samuel. Mass & R. I.
CRESETT, Andrew. N. H.
CROCKER, John. Mass.
CROOKER, Abner. Mass.
CROSS, Charles. Va.
CROW, James. N. C.
CUSHMAN, Isaac. Pa.
CUTLER, Harmanus. N. Y.

D
DANAKER, Christian. Pa.
DANGERFIELD, John. Va.
DARLING, David. Mass.
DARNEILLE, Thomas. Va.
DAVENPORT, Benjamin. Conn.
DAVIS, Asa. Va.
DAVIS, Eliakim. Conn.
DAVIS, James. Va.
DAVIS, Joseph. N. J.
DERICK, Wilhelmus. N. Y.
DELAWARE, Francis. N. C.
DELAPLAIN, Joseph. Pa.
DEXTER, Isaac. Ga.
DE TURK, John, Jr. Pa.
DE VOE, Elizabeth Parcells. N. J.
DICK, John. S. C.
DICKERMAN, Jonathan, Jr. Conn.
DICKERSON, Moses. Va.
DONNELL, Andrew. N. C.
DOBNEY, John. Md.
DOWLER, Thomas. Pa.
DOWNER, William, Jr. N. H.
DUKEWORTH, Jacob. N. C.
DUNLAP, James. Conn.
DUNNING, Silas. Conn.
DUGGIN, William. Mass.

E
EARLL, John. N. Y.
EARLE, Peter. N. Y.
ECKLER (or Ackler), Leonard. N. Y.
ENGLISH, David, Sr. Pa.
EVERETT, John. Conn.

F
FERGUSON, Samuel. Va.
FETTER, Michael. Pa.
FIELD, Robert. Va.
FISHBURN, Dietrich. Pa.
FISHER, Adam, Sr. Va.
FISHER, Joel. Mass.
FISCHER, Laurence. Pa.
FLICKINGER, John. Pa.
FLINT, John. Conn.
FLOYD, Henry, Sr. Va.
FOSTER, Isaac. Va.
FOX, Daniel. N. H.
FRANKLIN, Samuel. Va.

G
GAGE, Reuben. Mass.
GANTZ, Johannes George. Pa.

GARDNER, Andrew. N. Y.
GAY, John, Sr. Pa.
GILBERT, Benjamin, Jr. Va.
GILLIAM, James. Va.
GILLILAND, David. Pa.
GILMORE, David, Jr. Mass.
GLASS, John. Mass.
GLENN, George. Va.
GOFF, David. Mass.
GOOCH, Pumphrey. Va.
GOSSE, Nathaniel. Conn.
GOULD, James. Mass.
GOWDY, John. Conn.
GRAY, John. N. C.
GRAT, Joseph. N. C.
GREENE, William, Jr. N. C. & Ga.
GRILLS, John, Jr. Va.
GROSBECK, Walter N. N. Y.
GUILD, Joseph. Mass.
GUNNELL, John, Sr. Va.
GUNNELL, John, Jr. Va.

H
HALE, Timothy, Sr. Conn.
HALL, Benajah. N. Y.
HALSTED, Josiah. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, Israel. R. I.
HARRISON, Gideon. N. C.
HATCH, Gilbert. Conn.
HAUPT, Joh' Nicholas. Pa.
HAWKINS, Abraham. Vt.
HAWKS, Daniel. Mass.
HAWLEY, Elijah. Conn.
HAYES, George. N. C.
HAYES, John. N. H.
HAYNES, William. N. C.
HEADLEY, Joseph. N. J.
HELTIEL, John T. Pa.
HEMINGWAY, Phineas. Vt.
HEMSTREET, William. N. Y.
HERNDON, George. Va.
HERRING, Stephen. N. C.
HILL, Charles. N. H.
HILTON, James. S. C.
HOAGLAND, Lucas. N. J.
HOAGLAND, Richard. N. J.
HODGES, John. S. C.
HOFFERT, Christian. Md.
HOLBROOK, John. Mass.
HOLDEMAN, Christian. Pa.
HOLLIDAY, Samuel. Pa.
HOLMES, Jesiah. Conn.
HOLTZCLAW, Jacob. Va.
HOOKER, John George. Pa.
HOOKER, Nicholas. Pa.
HOUSE, Nathaniel. N. Y.
HOWARD, Robert. S. C.
HUGGENIN, Pieter. N. Y.
HULL, Edward. R. I.
HULSE, Jacob. N. Y.
HUMMEL, George Adam. Pa.
HUNT, Joshua. N. H.
HUNTER, Robert. S. C.
HUNTER, William. Md.
HUFF, John. Pa.
HYDE, Benjamin. Conn.
HYDE, Joseph, Sr. Mass.
HYDE, Joseph, Jr. Mass.
HYSON, Archibald. Pa.

I
ICE, William. Va.
INGELA, James. Pa.
IRWIN, Hugh. S. C.

J
JACKMAN, Edward. Pa.
JACKSON, Daniel, Jr. Conn.
JAMES, Thomas. Va.
JENKINS, Dempsey. N. C.
JEWETT, Jonathan. N. H.
JOHNSON, James. Va.
JOHNSON, Samuel. Mass.
JOHNSTON, William Patrick. Md.
JONES, David, Jr. Mass.
JOY, Abiather. Vt.

K

KILBOURNE, Benjamin, Jr.	Pa.
KILTS, Conrad	N. Y.
KIMBROUGH, Samuel	Va.
KINCHEN, John Dawson	N. C.
KING, Eli	Pa.
KINSMAN, Ephraim	N. H.
KITLEY, William	Mass.
KNIGHT, Charles	Va.
KNIGHT, Samuel	N. Y.
KNOLL, Jacob	Pa.
KNOX, Seth	Conn.
KNOX, James	S. C.
KREENAWALT, Abraham	Pa.

L

LACKEY, Andrew William	Mass.
LACKEY, Robert	Mass.
LADD, Dudley, Sr.	Mass.
LAKIN, Ebenezer	Mass.
LAMBERT, Samuel	N. J.
LAMPHEAR (Lamphere), Abner	Conn.
LAMPHEAR (Lamphier), James, Sr.	Conn.
LANCASTER, William	Va.
LANE, Abraham	N. J.
LAPHAM, John	Mass.
LARKINS, Benjamin	N. C.
LARY, Dennis	Va.
LAUBACH, Adam	Pa.
LAUGHNER, Christian	Pa.
LAWRENCE, Benjamin, Jr.	Mass.
LEACH, Thomas	Va.
LEWIS, Jacob	Va.
LEWIS, Nathan	R. I.
LIGHTFOOT, William (2)	Va.
LINDSEY, Stephen	Conn.
LINE, Nicholas	Va.
LINTHICUM, Archibald	Md.
LIPSCOMB, Yancey	Va.
LOCKE, Elijah, Sr.	N. H.
LOVE, William	S. C.
LOVEJOY, Daniel	N. Y.
LYTLE, Thomas	N. C.

M

MACK, GEEHEE (Mc Geehee), Samuel	Va.
MAIL, Frederick	Pa.
MAIMER, John	Ga.
MANCHESTER, Joseph	R. I.
MANRUR, Samuel	Mass.
MANTER, David	Mass.
MARELAND, Richard	Pa.
MAREHALL, John	Pa.
MARTIN, Daniel	N. J.
MARTIN, Robert	S. C.
MASSEY, William	Va.
MATTHEWS, Ezekiel	Pa.
MAUET, Peter	Va.
McCANDLESS, James	N. C.
McCLURE, Alexander	Va.
McDANIEL, William	N. H.
McDONALD, Henry	Va.
McELHANEY, George	Pa.
McKOWN, Alexander	S. C.
McLAIN, Joseph	Pa.
MEFFORD, George	Va.
METTAUER, Francis Joseph	France
MIDDLETON, William	Va.
MILES, Thomas	Md.
MILLER, Frederick	Pa.
MILLER, Isaac	Pa.
MILLS, Samuel	Mass.
MOFFETT, Henry	S. C.
MOORE, David, Sr.	N. Y.
MOOREHEAD, Samuel	Pa.
MORGAN, Joseph	N. C.
MOUNTS, Providence	Pa.
MUSSELWHITE, Milbea	N. C.
MYERS, Adolph	N. Y.

N

NAGEL, J. Henry	Pa.
NAPIER, James	S. C.
NELSON, Daniel	Mass.
NOEL, Septimus	Md.
NOLAND, William	S. C.

NOTTINGHAM, Severn	Va.
NOYES, Nathan	N. H.
NUNNALLY, William	Va.

O

OTIS, Charles	Mass.
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P

PALMER, Joseph	Va.
PARRISH, Edward	Md.
PARSONS, James	Va.
PEARBALL, James	N. C.
PECK, Jathleel	Conn.
PENCE, Peter	Pa.
PENDETON, Philip	Va.
PENNYPACKER, John	Pa.
PERRY, David, Sr.	Mass.
PETTYPOOL, Seth	N. C.
PHILLIPS, Jairus	Mass.
PHILLIPS, John	Del.
PHILLIPS, John	Va.
POLLOCK (or Poak), John	Pa.
POTTER, Samuel	N. C.
POWELL, Cader	N. C.
POWELL, Elisha	N. H., N. Y. & Vt.
PRATHER, John Smith	Va.
PRATT, Daniel	Mass.
PREBLE, David, 2d	Mass.
PRESTON, Nathan	Va.
PUGH, John	N. C. & Va.
PULLEN, Stephen	Mass.

Q

QUERY, Alexander	N. C.
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R

RATHBUN, Edmund	Mass. & R. I.
RAYMOND, Elisha	R. I.
REASON, Michael	Va.
REED, Elijah	Mass.
REED, Silas	N. Y.
REYNOLDS, John	Del.
RIGHTS, Matthew	Mass.
RITCHIE, John	Va.
ROBERTSON, Richard	N. C.
ROBINSON, Henry	Pa.
ROSS, John	N. C.
ROSSITER, Samuel	Pa.
ROSSITER, Thomas	Pa.
ROTH (or Roth), Jacob	Md.
ROYSTER, David	Va.
RUNTON, Enoch	N. J.
RUTHERFORD, Absalom	Va.

S

ST. JOHN, Daniel	Pa.
SAUNDERS, John	Va.
SAYLES, Ahab	N. Y.
SCHADE, Andreas	Pa.
SCHULTZ, Jacob	N. Y.
SELF, John	Va.
SHAVER, John (Johann Mathias)	Pa.
SHERBURNE, Samuel	N. H.
SHERWOOD, John, Jr.	Conn.
SHIVE, Lewis	Pa.
SHORT, Philip, Sr.	Mass.
SKIDMORE, Solomon	N. Y.
SLY, William	Md.
SMITH, Charles	Pa.
SMITH, Henry	N. Y.
SMITH, Griffith	Pa.
SMITH, John Duncan	N. Y.
SMITH, Melchior	Pa.
SMITH, Peter	N. C.
SMITH, Samuel	N. Y.
SMITH, Solomon	Conn.
SMITH, Zachariah	Va.
SNELL, Thomas	N. H.
SNOW, James	Mass.
SNYDER, John	N. Y.
SNYDER, John	Pa.
SOWERS, John	N. C.
SPECKNALL, Leonard	Md.
SPRINGS, Sedgwick	N. C.
STATLER, Rudolph	Pa.
STEARN, Samuel	Mass.
STEINMETZ, Philip	N. Y.
STEWART, Alexander	Conn.
STILWELL, John	Va.
STIL(l)WELL, Joseph	N. J.

STINSON, John	N. H.
STODDER, Ebed	Mass.
STOW, Ebenezer	Mass.
STRYKER, Christopher	N. J.
SUMNER, Clement	Mass.
SWIFT, Job	N. Y.
SWOPE, Benedict	Md.

T

TALIAFERRO, William	Va.
TARLTON, Richard	N. H.
TAYLOR, Joseph	N. H.
TAYLOR, Oliver	N. Y.
TAYLOR, William	Va.
THOMPSON, Jonathan	N. H.
THORNDIKE, Ebenezer	Mass.
THRALL, Ezekiel	Conn.
TIFFANY, John	Mass.
TONE, John	N. J.
TORREY, James	Mass.
TOWNE, Joseph	Mass.
TRANSE, Abraham, Sr.	Pa.
TRUITT, James	Md.
TURK, Hendrick	N. Y.
TYLER, Phineas	Conn.

U

UPHAM, Ebenezer, Jr.	Mass.
UTZ, George	Va.

V

VAN ARSDALEN, Cornelius O.	N. J.
VANDEL, Daniel Thurston	N. J.
VANDERVOORT, Paul	N. Y.
VAN METRE, Jacob	Va.
VAN NORDEN, John	N. J.
VAN WORMEE, Peter	N. Y.
VAUGHAN, John	Va.
VOSSBURGH, Abraham L.	N. Y.

W

WALDEN, Richard, Sr.	Va.
WALDEN, Richard, Jr.	Va.
WALKER, William Needham	N. C.
WALTON, Henry	Md.
WANNER, Peter	Pa.
WANNER, Ezra	N. Y.
WASHBURN, Hosea	Mass.
WATSON, Luke	Va.
WAUGH, John, Sr.	Pa.
WEBB, John	Va.
WEBSTER, James	Md.
WELLES, Jonathan	Conn.
WELTON, Abton	Conn.
WENGER, JOHN (or Hans)	Pa.
WESSELS, Hercules	N. Y.
WESTON, John	Mass.
WETHERDEE, Joseph	Mass.
WHEELER, Ignatius	Md.
WHITE, James	Vt.
WHITE, Josiah	Pa.
WHITE, William	Va.
WHITMAN, Ephraim	Mass.
WHITNEY, Daniel	N. Y.
WILCOX, Jonathan	Conn.
WILCOX, Matthew	Conn.
WILE, Joseph (or Jost) Henry	N. Y.
WILLARD, Samuel	Mass.
WILLIAMS, John	N. H.
WILLIAMS, Samuel	N. C.
WINFREY, John	Va.
WINGFIELD, William	Va.
WINTER, Christian	Pa.
WITHAM, Saunders	Mass.
WOLFERBERGER, Philip	Pa.
WOODMANSEE, Gideon	Mass.
WORNELL, James	Va.
WRIGHT, William	Va.
WROE (or Roe), John	Va.

Y

YOUNE, John	Pa.
YOUNG, William	Md.
YUNDT, John	Pa.

Z

ZIEBER, Philip	Pa.
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Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA, rich in history of the Revolutionary period, is represented in our accompanying map as having 130 chapters. Only six counties in this vast state have not yet availed themselves of the privilege of chapter association with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our card catalogue of books and manuscripts contains 650 references to county and town histories, among which are 17 volumes on Berks County; 12 volumes of Bedford; 8 of Chester; 9 of Cumberland; 6 of Delaware; 9 of Franklin; 22 of Lancaster; 12 of Washington; 27 of Philadelphia; 12 of Schuylkill; 19 of Montgomery; 9 of York; 12 volumes of Pennsylvania Genealogical Society Publications; 12 volumes of Pennsylvania German Society Publications; 95 volumes of Pennsylvania Archives; 15 volumes of compilations of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Records Committee; 11 volumes of Notes and Queries by Egle, and others, all of which are listed in the new D. A. R. Library Catalogue. (Price \$2. "send all money to the office of Treasurer General.")

For our Pennsylvania sketch this month, we are indebted to Dr. S. K. Stevens, Historian of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission at Harrisburg. Dr. Stevens published the very helpful "Guide to Depositories of Manuscripts Collections of Pennsylvania."

Pennsylvania

The beginnings of Pennsylvania go back to the days of the Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware early in the seventeenth century. The colony of New Sweden under the governorship of Johan Printz in 1643 provided the first organized white government on the present soil of Pennsylvania at Tinicum Island south of Philadelphia.

From 1655 to 1666, the Dutch ruled this same territory, which was then transferred to England under the Duke of York.

The story of William Penn and his desire to found a Quaker Commonwealth devoted to principles of religious toleration, fair dealing with the aborigines and political liberty and democracy is an old one. In these days when all of these basic democratic fundamentals are in danger, however it cannot be reviewed too often. William Penn and his Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania provide us with one of the most vital chapters in our American history. Following the granting of a charter by Charles II on March 4, 1681, the pacific Quaker proceeded to develop a plan of liberal government for his colony which established the Commonwealth as a haven for the distressed of all Europe, resulting in a phenomenal growth in population and wealth. Pennsylvania became a model in colonial history for its broad toleration, freedom of opportunity and political liberty.

By the Revolutionary era, Pennsylvania had become indeed a "Keystone State" in terms of its key position in the embryo nation. Philadelphia became the cradle of the new American independence. It was here that the Continental Congresses met and the Declaration was proclaimed. While it had its fair share of Tories, Pennsylvania played a decisive role in the Revolution furnishing leaders and men in abundance as well as several key battlefields. The encampment at Valley Forge will never be forgotten.

In the development of a national scheme of government, Pennsylvania and its metropolitan center, Philadelphia, social and intellectual capital of America in that day, again furnished a meeting ground and leadership. The Articles of Confederation, adopted while Congress was sitting at York,

proved inadequate and were replaced by the Constitution framed at the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. James Wilson of Pennsylvania shares with Madison of Virginia the honor of fathering the new frame of government. Robert Morris and Benjamin Franklin were other notable leaders at this time, as they had been for decades.

Pennsylvania's patriotic contributions to American democracy and its defense did not end with the Revolution and the Constitutional Convention, however. During the dark days of the War of 1812 it was Stephen Girard who managed the finances while Albert Gallatin assisted in this endeavor as well as serving as peace commissioner. It was at the then frontier town of Erie that Captain Oliver Hazard Perry and Daniel Bobbins, a native Pennsylvanian, hewed from the trees of the wilderness the lumber to build the fleet which won the decisive naval battle on Lake Erie September 10, 1813.

Pennsylvania was a major pathway to the West from colonial times. The expeditions of Braddock and Forbes marched through its trackless wilderness in the war against France. Close behind them followed frontier settlers. Pittsburgh early became the "Gateway to the West." The Cumberland Road took thousands of hardy emigrants through the southwestern corner of the State westward bound by the Conestoga wagon, a Pennsylvania product, and carrying their long Pennsylvania rifles. The Pennsylvania Canal, and still later the Pennsylvania Railroad, became in turn a part of the transportation system which made possible the development of our western empire.

During the decades between the War of 1812 and the Civil War, Pennsylvania developed the foundations of a remarkable industrial empire, an integrated transportation system and a diversified agricultural life as well as expanding its social and political democracy. This power and wealth was to play a decisive part in saving the Union in the dark days of Civil War. Pennsylvania furnished the nation its only President, James Buchanan, at this time.

Military and naval leaders were again contributed as well as men and resources. Jay Cooke has won the title "financier of the Civil War" for his wizardry in arranging loans. Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin

was one of the most stalwart leaders in the cause of national unity. The decisive battle at Gettysburg gave Pennsylvania another national battlefield shrine.

Following civil strife, came our great era of national development. The giant steel industry bloomed in its full might in western Pennsylvania under the organizing genius of Carnegie, Frick and Schwab. The rails which it produced made possible a railway network opening the great Middle West and Far West to settlement. Its structural steel made possible the rise of the modern city with its towering buildings of steel. At the same time the exploitation of the uses of petroleum, made feasible by the first commercial oil well drilled at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859, laid the foundation for further remarkable developments. The internal combustion engine was now developed and with it came the automobile and the airplane. The full meaning of their influence on modern life is hardly yet adequately evaluated. Pennsylvania's rich store of anthracite and bituminous coal were a further bulwark to the natural resources of the nation.

During World War I, the Commonwealth again contributed to defending our democracy. Its ship yards and mills worked at full capacity. Such military and naval leaders as Bliss, March and Sims were charged with organizing our armed forces. It is interesting to note that General Marshall and Admiral Stark uphold that tradition today. Others contributed services in every phase of defense effort, even as today.

Modern Pennsylvania is a miniature empire in itself. Its steel and related industries, textile mills, cement plants and multitudinous other branches of industrial enterprise are a basic element in the national economy. It is blessed also with a rich and diversified agriculture, often overlooked as a Pennsylvania asset. The Commonwealth has its share of prominent artists, writers and other cultural and intellectual leaders of note. Its educational system is highly developed and includes a multitude of colleges and universities. Pennsylvania is today, as always, a keystone in our democracy. In view of its rich historical heritage and its importance in the affairs of our national past and present, it is natural that Pennsylvania

should be an active center for the great work of the D. A. R. Its chapters are making a significant contribution to patriotic citizenship. They are doing much to maintain interest in Pennsylvania's past through their chapter programs, erecting historical markers and frequently valuable monographs on local history. Their contributions to the family or genealogical history of the State are especially important and deserving of even further emphasis.

The value of the Pennsylvania Archives as a source of reliable genealogical information cannot be overestimated. Some of the difficulties in their use has been overcome by the compilation of indexes, one of which is the comprehensive "Guide to Genealogical Material in the Pennsylvania Archives" by the Indiana State Library Genealogical Section, 1937, which gives the location of principal indexes, and the references in each county. For instance, *The Colonial Period* is in Third Series, Vols. 8, 9 and 10.

Election returns by Counties, 1756-1789. Sixth Series, Vol. 11.

Immigrant Foreigners taking Oath of Allegiance, 1727-1775.

Foreign Arrivals, 1786-1808, Second Series, Vol. 17.

Persons Naturalized in Pennsylvania, 1740-1773, Second Series, Vol. 2.

Pennsylvania Pensioners of the Revolution, 1820, Second Series, Vol. 15.

Marriages Previous to 1790, Second Series, Vol. 2.

Other Publications of vital importance to the researcher are: *Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 7, p. 122 *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 1933. Vol. 21. Abstracts of Snyder County Probate Records and Orphans Court Records 1777-1785 by Fisher. These are but a few of the splendid sources of information that are available in most libraries.

The record of sales of Forfeited Estates at public vendue contains the names of many who were "Loyal to the Cause of American Independence" who otherwise might be unavailable to posterity. The Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, Vol. 12 lists many such sales which contain this provision: "The condition of this Public Vendue held the 18th day of February, 1777, by the subscriber of the goods and chattels, late the property of — are as

followeth: The highest bidder to be the buyer and to pay ready money. No man to have a right to bid at public sale unless he has taken the Oath of Allegiance to the States. All wives and children of those men who have taken the oath aforesaid are entitled to bid and none else." Then followed the list of names and the articles purchased.

No person has been more helpful to our Society than has Miss Jessica C. Ferguson, of the Department of Public Instruction, State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Hundreds of difficult genealogical problems have been referred to her and always definite, and authentic answers have been generously given. Her very helpful Index of Egle's Notes and Queries and of Pennsylvania Archives are filed in our Library. One question which may also puzzle others was the meaning of the terms used in the tax lists. This Miss Ferguson explained as follows:

"The Pennsylvania tax lists were placed under three headings:

1. The first lists contain the names of men who own or were taxed upon land, cattle and horses.
2. The second were known as "Inmates" and were persons who did not own property but were probably mechanics, or laborers, and were married.
3. The third were listed as "Freemen" and were men who were 21 years of age and were free of family obligations or trades.

You can usually tell the age of the man by counting back from the first time he was taxed as a "Freeman." . . . Many Non-Associators at a later date did valient service in the Militia or the Line."

Another valuable contributor of Pennsylvania records is Miss Eleanor J. Fulton whose Lancaster County records have been published in our Magazine all of which have been of patriotic service for which they received no remuneration.

The following information, important at this time, is copied from the Genealogical page of the Indiana Countian, Indiana, Pennsylvania. The usual fee for a transcription of a birth certificate is 50¢.

Vital Records of the United States

In order to assist those who are seeking birth certificates and death records we submit the following list taken from the "Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine," Vol. 25, p. 87.

State	Date when State Registration commenced
Alabama	1908
Arizona	1909
Arkansas	1914
California	1905
Connecticut	1636
Colorado	1907
Delaware	1861-63
Florida	1917
Georgia	1919
Illinois	1916
Idaho	1911
Indiana	1899
Iowa	1880
Kansas	1911
Kentucky	1911
Louisiana	1914
Maine	1892
Maryland	1898
Massachusetts	1630
Michigan	1867
Minnesota	1900

State	Date when State Registration commenced
Missouri	1910
Montana	1907
Nebraska	1904
Nevada	1911
New Hampshire	1640
New Jersey	1848
New York	1880
New Mexico	1919
North Carolina	1913
North Dakota	1889
Oklahoma	not reported
Ohio	1908
Oregon	1903
Pennsylvania	1906
Rhode Island	1636
South Carolina	1915
South Dakota	1905
Tennessee	not reported
Texas	1908
Utah	1905
Vermont	1724
Virginia	1858
Washington	not reported
West Virginia	1917
Wisconsin	1876
Wyoming	1909

Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Bangor Episcopal Churchyard, Churchtown, Pa.

Church founded 1730

Compiled by Eleanore J. Fulton and Bertha Cochran Landis

Based on Egle's Notes & Queries, 1893, pp. 61-65; Ellis & Evans' History of Lanc. Co., pp. 687-698; Klein's Hist. of Lanc. Co., pp. 122-128, 507-515.

CLARK, Samuel: b. 1760; d. Feb. 16, 1846, aged 86. Wife, Catherine: d. Apr. 19, 1846. Pvt. of 5th Class in Capt. Robert McKee's Co., 3rd Batt., L. C. M., com. by Col. Alexander Lowery, Aug. 24, 1778. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 202, 782.

EVANS, David: b. 1758; d. Jan. 18, 1801. Son of Nathan and grandson of Nathan who d. 1763 and Susannah. Orig. Nathan, a first settler & founder of Bangor. Pvt. of 4th Class, 5th Co., 10th Batt., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 499, 983. See also Egle's N. & Q. S3 iii 84.

EVANS, John, Jr.: b. 1754; d. Aug. 11, 1813, aged 59 years. Wife, Margaret: d. Sept. 29, 1826, aged 51. Sergeant Major in Capt. Joshua Evans' Co. of Col. Peter Grubb's Battalion of Associators—destined for the Camp in the Jerseys—Aug. 17, 1776. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 807. Almonar under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1782. Ibid., p. 498.

EVANS, John: d. Jan. 25, 1814. Pvt. of 3rd Class, 5th Co., 10th Batt., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 983.

EVANS, Joshua: b. 1727; d. Apr. 21, 1813, aged 86. Captain of Company of Militia of Col. Peter Grubb's Batt. of Associators in Lanc. Co.—destined for the Camp in the Jerseys—Aug. 17, 1776. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 16, 807.

EVANS, William: b. 1757; d. Jan. 1, 1808, aged 51. Wife, Ann: b. Apr. 17, 1770; d. June 14,

1850, aged 80. Pvt. of 6th Class, 4th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1782. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 499, 983, 1122.

GERMAN (GERMAN), Leonard: b. Jan. 2, 1762; d. Feb. 5, 1849, aged 87. Son of Adam. Wife, Mary Elizabeth Troop: b. Apr. 13, 1770; d. July 24, 1855. Pvt. of 7th Class, 3rd Co., 10th Batt., under Capt. Martin Bowman, L. C. M., com. by Col. David Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 980. Pvt. of 1st Class, 6th Co., 5th Batt., under Capt. Martin Bowman—1782. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 502. L. C. H. S. pub., xviii 73, by J. B. Lincoln, M.D., mentions him as a "Revolutionary wagonmaster". Family tradition is that he carried farm supplies from the Lanc. Co. farm to Washington's army encamped at Valley Forge.

HUSTON, John: b. 1756; d. Jan. 5, 1829, aged 73. Wife, Barbara: d. Dec. 15, 1829, aged 75. Pvt. of 8th Class, 6th Co., 10th Batt., com. by Capt. James Watson and Col. David Jenkins—1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 986. Sergeant in 4th Co., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins—1782. Ibid., p. 498.

JACOB, Cyrus: b. 1760; d. May 6, 1830, aged 70. Wife, Margaretta, dau. of James & Margaretta Davies Old: m. 1782; d. Jan. 28, 1810, aged 47. Pvt. of 4th Class, under Capt. Wm. Harris, Chester Co. Militia—1780. Pa. Arch. S5 v 609. See also pp. 667, 669 for service in 1782. Among first of early iron masters. In 1789, he acquired orig.

Thomas Edwards tract of 285 A. There constructed dam & forge, soon the best on Conestoga. In 1795, built Spring Grove Mansion of 32 rooms. In 1799, acquired Pool Forge for £10,000. During last yrs., lived at White Hall, Churchtown.

JENKINS, David: b. July 27, 1731; d. June 21, 1797, aged 66 yrs. Son of John & grandson of David, who emig. from Wales to Phila., 1700. Wife, Martha, dau. of Robert Armor & gt. grand-dau. of Robert Gault, who emig. from Ireland to Salisbury Twp., about 1710; d. Apr. 9, 1802, aged 65. Colonel of 10th Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 974, 975, 991. Commissioned Justice of the Peace, Common Pleas & Orphans' Court, Aug. 12, 1777. Ellis & Evans' Hist. of Lanc. Co., p. 224. Pa. Arch. S6 xi 218. An original trustee of Old Pequea Presbyterian Church. John, son of orig. David, took up warrant of 400 A in Caernarvon Twp., 1733, then in 1742 sold to Wm. Branson, Phila., who erected a forge, known as Lower Windsor Forge and built Windsor Mansion. Just before outbreak of Rev. War, David, son of John, became sole owner of Windsor Forges, "one of the important industries of the infant republic." Klein's Hist. of Lanc. Co., p. 509. "Forges & Furnaces in the Province of Pa.," by Pa. Soc. Colonial Dames of Am.

JENKINS, John, Jr.: b. 1761; d. July 30, 1786, aged 25. Son of David and Martha Armor Jenkins. Pvt. of 7th Class, 4th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1782. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 499, 1122.

JENKINS, John, Sr.: b. 1732; d. March 7, 1810, aged 78. Son of John & grson of David. Bro. of Col. David Jenkins, Captain Joseph Jenkins & Isaac Jenkins. Wife, Elizabeth: d. Apr. 4, 1825, aged 75.—Court Martial Man in 5th Co., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 10th Batt., com. by Col. David Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 982.

JONES, John: b. June 24, 1737; d. Dec. 19, 1794. Captain of Militia of Col. Peter Grubb's Batt. of Associators in Lanc. Co.—destined for the Camp in the Jerseys, 1776. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 802, 803.

JONES, Jonathan: b. 1738; d. Sept. 26, 1782. Prob. son of David (b. Wales, 1709; d. 1784) & Elizabeth Davis (b. 1713; d. 1779). Wife, Margaret Davis: b. 1736; d. 1819. Lieut. Colonel of 2nd Regt. of Penna. Line, in Regular Continental Army. Lanc. Co. Hist. Soc. pub., xviii, p. 73. Lieut. Col. of 3rd Batt., Berks Co., Pa. Militia—May 27, 1780. P. A. S5 v 194. Appointed Captain in 1st Pa. Batt. by Assembly, Oct. 1775. P. A. ii 48. Commissioned Captain, Oct. 27, 1775; promoted Major 2nd Pa., Oct. 25, 1776—p. 66. Roll of Capt. Jonathan Jones' Co. found among his papers belonging to his gr. grandson Charles Henry Jones, Phila., with signature reproduced, p. 69. Promoted to Lieut. Colonel, March 12, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 ii 781. "He was in command of the Regt. for a short time after Col. Irvine's resignation, but his health had been shattered in the Canada campaign and his ill health increasing compelled him to resign sometime in the latter part of July 1777. He was a member of the Assembly from Berks Co., in 1778-79, but was soon after stricken with paralysis, and died Sept. 26, 1782, aged 44 yrs.; buried at Churchtown, Lanc. Co." Pa. Arch. S5 ii 781.

KIEMER (KEIMER), James: d. Mch. 29, 1784, aged 66. Prob. son of Mary Edwards Kiemer who d. 1741. Wife, Elizabeth: b. June 22, 1718; d.

June 17, 1767. Pvt. under Capt. David Morgan, Aug. 16, 1776—destined for the Camp in the Jerseys. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 806. Became possessed of the whole of the Edwards lands in 1761—1500 Acres which had been taken up by Thomas Edwards, Esq. & John Edwards in 1719. Active member of Bangor Church, & chosen one of trustees to lease the glebe lands belonging to church. Egle's Notes & Queries S3 iii 86.

MCCURDY, Robert: b. 1764; d. Jan. 11, 1829, aged 65. Son of James McCurdy of Salisbury Twp., who d. 1770. Wife, Nancy (Ann) Creighton, dau. of Wm. (d. 1790) & Barbara Young Creighton. Captain of Draught Company of Lower End of Leacock Twp., 7th Co., 7th Batt., L. C. M., com. by Col. John Boyd elected May 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 653 for Roll of Company. See also p. 639.

OLD, James: b. Wales, 1730; d. May 1, 1809, in 79th yr. Wife, Margaretta Davies, dau. of Gabriel Davies, Earl Twp., assessor in 1730; juryman, 1733; member of Provincial Council, 1776. Pvt. of 2nd Class, 5th Co., 10th Batt., under Capt. Joseph Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 983. One of early successful ironmasters of Penna. Mem. of Pa. Assembly, 1791-3. About 1750, in partnership with David Caldwell, Phila. merchant, built Speedwell Forge on tract of 1700 A. located on Hammer Creek, Elizabeth Twp. In 1762, he purchased Caldwell's interest for \$4,000, & in 1785 sold the entire property to his son-in-law Robert Coleman for £7,000. In 1765 or 1779, he returned from Reading Furnace & built Pool Forge. In 1795, he conveyed Pool Forge with about 700 A. of land to his son Davis Old. In 1773, he was Lessee of Reading Furnace, on French creek, where he cast cannon and shot for the Continental Army. Klein's Hist. Lanc. Co., 513.

SHIRK (SHERK), Henry: b. 1758; d. Nov. 28, 1836, aged 78. Son of David & Magdalena Huber Shirk. Wife, Penina Drum: m. at Trinity Lutheran Church; d. May 9, 1837. Pvt. of 2nd Class, under Capt. Martin Bowman, 6th Co., 5th Batt., 1782. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 502. Pvt. of 1st Class, 4th Co., under Capt. George Rees, 10th Batt., L. C. M., com. by Col. David Jenkins, 1777. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 981, 990, 1120.

SMITH, William: b. 1732; d. Dec. 4, 1806, aged 74. Grandson of Judge Thos. Edwards. Wife, Dinah Edwards, dau. of John (d. 1790) and Sarah Davies Edwards; d. Sept. 21, 1802. Thos. Edwards sett. at Spring Grove 1719. Was justice for Chester Co., then after Lanc. Co. was erected, was justice for 30 yrs. more. Member of General Assembly of Pa., 1729-'33, 1735-'36, 1739. Captain of 5th Co., 1st Batt., com. by Lt. Col. Geo. Stewart—Aug. 26, 1780. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 29, 30, 88. Son of Wm. Smith, who in 1728 sett. in Strasburg & Martic Twps. Wm. Smith & bro. Thomas, sons of orig. Wm., in 1755, built Martic Furnace and Forge and mansion, & gradually became possessed of about 4,000 acres. This property later sold to James Wallace and James Fulton, merchants in Phila. After many changes, transferred to Robt. Coleman & Geo. Ege, in 1793. During Rev. War, musket barrels were made here. About 1803, Wm. Smith moved to New Holland. Sheriff, 1758-60. Justice till decease. "Hist. of New Holland", by M. G. Weaver. Klein's Hist. of Lanc. Co., 514-5.

THOMAS, Owen: b. Sept. 9, 1756; d. Oct. 15, 1839, aged 83. Wives: (1) Ann: d. June 12, 1802, aged 50; buried at St. John's Epis., Compass. (2) Martha: d. March 4, 1826, aged 58. Pvt. of 2nd Class of 1st Salisbury Co., 1st Batt., L. C. M.—Nov. 20, 1780—com. by Lt. Col. Geo. Stewart, under Capt. Wm. Brisben. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 31, 47, 49.

ZELL (ZILL), John: b. —; d. May 31, 1851, aged 91. Wife, Elizabeth: d. May 21, 1803, aged 52. Pvt. of 5th Class under Capt. Joseph Jenkins—June 29, 1781. P. A. S5 vii 1122. Pvt. of 5th Class, 4th Co., 5th Batt., L. C. M., 1782, under Capt. Joseph Jenkins. Pa. Arch. S5 vii 499.

Officers

Captains—Joseph Jenkins, David Morgan, George Rees.

Sergeants—Lott Evans, Morgan Evans, William Jones.

Corporals—George Davis, William Smith.

Privates

Gerardus Clarkson	Morris Hudson
Henry David	William Hudson
Gabriel Davies	Charles Jacobs
James Davis	David Jenkins

Nathaniel Davis	Isaac Jenkins
Richard Davis	Isaac Jenkins, Jr.
Thomas Davis	Joseph Jenkins
Thomas Douglass	Thomas Jenkins

Thomas Edwards	William Jenkins
Amos Evans	James Morgan
David Evans	John Morgan
Griffith Evans	Thomas Morgan

John Evans	William Morgan
Joshua Evans	William Old
Joshua Evans	John Reese
Nathan Evans	Theophilus Thomas

S. Evans	Christian Yoder
William Evans	Jacob Yoder, Jr.
Adam Garman	John Yoder, Sr.
Edward Goheen	John Yoder

James Goheen	Henry Zill
Elijah Hudson	
Geo. Hudson (carter)	
Geo. Hudson (farmer)	

Public Claims from Court Records Bedford County, Virginia

(continued from January magazine)

Owing to limited space, items such as food, grain "diets", etc., for which claims were allowed will be omitted, except those of unusual interest. The complete record will be placed in the D. A. R. Library.

Order Book 1782-83.

Page 1

Gideon Martin

Page 2

John Forgueran

Obediah Hen. Trent

William Halloway
Henry Stratton
Joseph Toler
John Young
Thomas Lumpkin
Caleb Tate

Furnished for the use of the Militia of Bedford County in June 1781, forty bushels of corn.

Zedekiah Candler
David Wright

Furnished for the use of the Militia of Rockbridge County on their return Home from the Battle of Guilford, 7 diets.

Thomas Dooley
Was employed in driving cattle for the use of the Militia of Bedford County on their march to Petersburg in February 1781, thirteen days.
William Scarbrough
John McGlochlin
Richard Walden

Page 3

Bernard Feezell
(3 items)

John Meadow
(4 items)

Page 4

John Edwards

Page 6

Basdell Nichols
Sarah Cantrell
John Board

Page 7

John Phelps
Abrose Meador
John Sharp
Robert Ewing

Page 9

William Terry

Page 10

Bird Smith
John Nicholas
Joseph Frith
(2 items)

Hezekiah Hall
Abednego Haile

Doct. Joseph Cogswell

Served in General Lawsons Brigade of Militia as a Surgeon 162 days & furnished medicine for the use of the said Brigade. He also served as a Surgeon in Col. Charles Lynch's Regiment of Militia forty eight days and furnished medicine. (4 items)

Page 11

Alexander McKay proved that Capt. Alexander McKenzie a native of North Britain served as a Captain in the late French war under Major Grant in the year 1758 and was killed near Pittsburgh. He also proved that Rodorick McKenzie served as a Sergeant at the same time and was also killed and that the said McKay's wife Jean is a second cousin to the said Alexander Rodorick and the only relation they had in this country and that the said Jean nor any other person for her has ever before obtained a warrant or certificate for such Military Service which is ordered to be certified to the Register of the Land office.

Nicholas Davis
(3 items)

Charles Ewing
(6 items)

Was employed as Forage Master to Major Ross's Detachment of Virginia Militia from the fifth day of June 1781 to the fifteenth of July following being one month and ten days.

James Stiff
Page 17

Hinman Wooster
Jonas Jordan
John Board

Was employed by John Ward Com: ten days in collecting Public Bees. (2 items)

Christopher Slinker
(2 items)

William French
Furnished for the use of the Botetourt Recruits when on their march to a place of Gen. Rendezvous three bushels of corn and oats mixed & pasturage for four horses.
Furnished for the use of Soldiers from Green Brier Co. on their march to Camp Forty weight of Fresh Pork.

Ether Cannady

Levi Squires

William Board
(2 items)

Henry Brown

Jacob Moon
(2 items)

Thomas Alexander

Anthony Bledsoe

Flail Payne

Vincent Greer

Samuel Gilbert
(2 items)

William Reveley

Michael Montgomerie

Assee of Robert Clarke Jr. proved that this said Clarke had impressed from him in the State of North Carolina for the use of the Virginia Militia under the command of General Stevens fifty five gallons of Brandy.

Archilas Moon

William Thomas

Page 27

Robert Mitchell

William Milam

Jonathan Richardson

John Miller

Richard Brown

Page 41

Leonard Ballew

(8 items)

John Lambert

Page 42

George Key

Robert Ewing

Furnished to Charles Ewing, a Continental Soldier, one Rifle Gun.

Anthony Pate

(2 items)

Page 44

William Poteet

1250 pounds of beef.

Jesse Dillen

William Poteet

Benjamin Palmore

Page 50

Merry Carter

John Key

Augustine Carter

Henry Keller

Merry Carter

Thomas Terry

John Burden

Furnished William Trigg with two steers for the use of the Cherokee Expedition and a bell.

Page 56

Dominick Welch

Furnished Capt. John Rogers with three Deer-skins for the use of his Company of Cavalry in the Illinois.

Peter Forqueran

Page 62

John Murphy

Dudley Roundtree

Furnished William Thompson Sergt. with 12 diets for the Rock Bridge Militia under the Command of Col. McDowell on their Return from Carolina.

John Murphy

Robert Brooks

Dudley Roundtree

Page 92

John Quarles

(2 items)

Thomas Wood

John Brown

James Poteet

Page 102

William Marshall

John Watson

John Callaway

William Leftwich

James Gatewood

Sherod Bugg

Joshua Early

John Watson

Furnished Fifty weights of Mutton for the use of a Detachment of Col. Washington's L. Dragoons to Paul Tanner, Sergeant.

Furnished John Craford Ensign with six diets for part of Capt. Buckhannans Camp on their return from General Morgan's Camp.

Page 104

John Smith

Order Book 1784-1786.

Page 26

John Cottrell proved that he furnished John Lyle Comy. for the Rockbridge Militia under the command of Capt. Gilmer on their march to Hillsborough with five hundred and fifty five pounds flour.

Page 32

Jesse Tate qualified as Capt. for the Militia of this County.

Page 62

John Chiles

Page 66

Robert Cobb

Qualified as Capt. in the Militia of this County.

Benjamin Rice

Qualified as a Capt. in the Militia.

Thomas Lumpkin

Qualified as a Lieutenant in the Militia.

Samuel Claytor

Qualified as an Ensign in the Militia.

Page 90

William Miller

Qualified as Lieut. in the Militia for this County. Thomas Doggett as Ensign.

Page 91

Joel Preston proved before this court that he obtained a discharge from Col. William Davis for 12 mo. service in the Continental Army which discharge was accidentally lost.

Bayley Rains proved before this court that he is the Heir at Law of Bayley Rains deceased a Soldier who died in the Service of the United States.

Page 95

Jeremiah Puckett

Page 100

Harry Innis

Page 104

A Commission from his Excellency the Governor bearing Date Feb. 12, 1784 appointing William Callaway Cent. Sheriff for this County who entered into Bond with Security & Qualified according to Law.

William Harris

Obediah H. Trent

John Hardwick

Henry Ward

George Asberry

Page 109

Thomas Price

Page 110

William Greer

James Greer

Jane Ealy

Page 293

John Smith Capt., John Dives 2nd Lieut. & John Starkey Ensign Qualified according to Law.
John Phelps 1st Lieut. & William Thornhill Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Hinman Wooster 2nd Lieut., Jeremiah Pate Capt., Thos. Page 2nd Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Alexander Butler 1st Lieut., Daniel Parrow Ensign, George Turnbull 1st Lieut. William Terry Ensign, Thomas Hayth 2nd Lieut., Joseph Stith Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Hailer Talbot Captain, Skelton Taylor 1st Lieut., Jacob Moon Jr. 2nd Lieut., & Benjamin Rice Qualified according to law.

Shildrake Brown Ensign recommended etc. & Qualified according to Law.

Page 294

Benjamin Arthur Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Richard Walden Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Charles Callaway 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Page 297

Francis Farley Ensign Qualified according to Law.

William Ewing 1st Lieut. Qualified according to Law.

Page 298

David Beard Capt. Qualified according to Law.

Samuel Beard Ensign Qualified according to Law.

Page 304

On motion of Elizabeth Childers wife of Henry

Childers a soldier in the Continental Service

she is allowed 4 barrels of corn, 100 pounds of Pork for the support of her Family being 4 in number to be procured by Capt. John Otty.

On motion of Sarah Davies wife of John Davies a soldier in the Continental Service she is allowed 4 Barrells of corn and 100 pounds of Pork for the support of her family for one year to be purchased by Capt. John Otty.

Aggathly Robinson

Sally Hall

We sometimes wonder whether these Queries serve the intended purpose of this department of the Magazine—i.e. the means of mutual helpfulness. From the many letters received this one seems to answer the question:

This is just to inform you that I received five replies to query L'41, Hollister, which you kindly published in December Magazine. They came from the following:

W. F. Hollister, Cowen, West Virginia.

Mrs. Guy F. Wood, Wells, Vermont.

Mrs. George E. Smith, 417 11th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Emma D. Mitchell, Main St., Newtown, Conn.

Miss Ida E. Holbrook, 264 Main St., Manchester, Conn.

All of these replies contained valuable information, for which I thank you.

It proves that the magazine is in circulation, and is read. Also that families do scatter.

Your interest is appreciated.

Cordially yours,

MARY LOUISE SEYMOUR.

508 N. George St.,

Rome, N. Y.

Dec. 27, 1941.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

B-42. Scales.—Wanted ancestry of Nicholas Dalton Scales, and marriage date to Victoria Young, daughter of Dr. James Young and his wife, Victoria, probably Jackson, Mississippi, about 1865. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 5321 Dora Lane, Houston, Texas.

B-42. Schoch-Wagoner.—Where in Pennsylvania is the marriage record of John Schoch to

Margaret Wagoner, October 10, 1761. Was Michael Shuck (born October 17, 1767, "in Pennsylvania") a son of this marriage? Data desired on Michael, wife Elizabeth, and birth-places of their children: Margaret (born 1795), Mary, Hannah, Eliza, Sarah, Elizabeth and Catherine. (not the Michael born 1769 in Snyder County.) Herbert Bebb, 1652 West 102nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

B-42. Thorp.—Wanted Rhode Island birth place of Abigail Thorp (born 4-27-1780; died 4-5-1852 in Boston, Massachusetts). Married 2-1-1809 in Worcester, Massachusetts, Silas Harrington of Worcester. Mrs. W. I. Kirkhuff, Box 430, Bradenton, Florida.

B-42. Dandridge.—Wish to know if there is a miniature or portrait of Dorothea Dandridge, second wife of Patrick Henry. If so who owns same? Miss Irma S. Hubbard, Crewe, Virginia.

B-42. (a) Howerton-Pollard-White.—Information desired: Robert Pollard Howerton married Mrs. Judith White Foxwell October 1, 1829, King William County, Virginia. Her father was William White and Catherine ——. The father of Robert Pollard Howerton was Lewis Howerton of Essex County, Virginia, who married Elizabeth Pollard April 7, 1804. Lewis' father was Charles Howerton. Elizabeth's father was Richard Pollard, King and Queen County, Virginia.

(b) Grigg-Keeling.—Who were the parents of Branch J. Grigg, born 9-26-1806 in Scotland, died 9-24-1870, and his wife, Lucy Ann Keeling, born 11-6-1806 on ship coming from Scotland? Their children were William B., Perlinina, Newby A., Sarah Elizabeth, Perlinina Jane, Permella R., and Mary A. Mrs. Floyd E. Shockey, 1110 14th Street, Douglas, Arizona.

B-42. Lyons.—Judge Henry Augustus Lyons, born Philadelphia 1809, died San Francisco 1872. Member first Supreme Court, California, 1849. Married Mrs. Eliza Bowman (nee Pirrie) of Audubon fame in Louisiana. A daughter married Captain Henry Floyd, whose sister was mother of William G. McAdoo. Great niece desires full information of parents and descendants of Judge Lyons. Mrs. Lee C. Bradley, 640 Idlewild Circle, Birmingham, Alabama.

B-42. (a) Barry-Strouse.—Benjamin Barry served in the Colonial Army until 1761. He married (Margaret Strouse?). Children born 1781 to 1805, Herkimer, Fulton and Montgomery Counties, New York: Benjamin, Samuel, Richard, Franklin, Thomas, John, Phebe, Jemimah, James, Sarah, Isaac, Archibald. Moved to Yates Orleans County, New York, in 1816; died there 1823. Want information regarding parents, wife, children, and war record.

(b) Eaton-Barry.—Jemimah Barry, above, married William Eaton in 1831, probably in Yates, New York. Archibald Barry, above also may have married first an Eaton in Yates about 1821. Was Archibald's wife related to William Eaton? Want information about this Eaton family. Mrs. H. M. Stevens, Route No. 4, Albion, Michigan.

B-42. Jackson-Frizzell.—Data of Jonathan Jackson, born September 10, 1686, married Sudbury (Framingham V. R.) March 7, 1716 Martha Frizzell. Had daughter Sarah, born January 5, 1739. History of Framingham says Jonathan

probably son of Sebas and Sarah (Baker) Jackson. Proof wanted. History of Newton states this Jonathan went to sea and did not return. Mrs. F. N. Rogers, 401 North River Road, Manchester, New Hampshire.

B-42. Campbell.—Want information regarding Catherine Campbell, buried in Philippi Cemetery, near Raeford, North Carolina. Inscription on tombstone "Catherine Campbell, wife of William Williamson, Niece and adopted daughter of the Duke of Argyll, died in North Carolina about 1805." Mr. W. E. McLaughlin, 908 King Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

B-42. (a) Batt.—Wanted ancestry of Will Batt who married Mrs. Sarah (Thorpe) George, Relic of Will George in 1721, Isle of Wight, marriages Virginia.

(b) Batts.—Wanted ancestry of Chastity Batts, wife of Will Batts who lived in Brunswick County, Virginia in 1788. As on February 18 they sold to William Ezzell for 150 lbs. current Virginia money 338 acres of land on Reedy Creek. Order Book No. 2, Page 426, Brunswick Deed Book, Virginia. Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

B-42. (a) Cooper.—Wanted, Parents George Cooper, w/ Rebecca? From N. C. to Mo., 1808-09. Died 1826, Coal Co., Mo. Children, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Conner, Polly, Sally Jane, Hattie, Lavina, Rhoda, Jeremiah, Lucinda, Nancy, Luke.

(b) Fountain.—Wanted Anes Shadrack Fountain, w/ Mary? From N. W. Bergen Co., to Sussex Co., N. J. prior 1800. Among children, David, Peter, Mary m Nathan Smith. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

B-42. (a) Jameson.—Full name and ancestry of David Jameson, married Mary Gates, daughter of Samuel Gates and Mary Rowland. In 1827, his widow received land grant in Bosticks District, Twiggs County, Georgia, for her husband's Revolutionary service.

(b) Children of David Jameson were Dr. David Jameson, born 1793-1875, Macon, Georgia, married Elizabeth Mimms; James J. married Luella Smith; William married Lucy Durham; Sebron married Fannie Brown (2nd) Sarah Ann Childs; Mary married William Mizzell; Robert married Mary Ann Cooper (2nd) Christine Howell; Thomas married Elizabeth Granberry (2nd) Sarah Stillwell; Elizabeth, born 1814, married John Patterson Trice, 1838, died 1872. Mrs. J. A. Thompson, 5321 Dora Lane, Houston, Texas.

B-42. (a) Bolling.—Wanted information Bolling family of Kentucky whose daughter, Fannie, born 1800 married Joseph Parker. Was she daughter of John Bolling b. 1762, Louisa County, Virginia, Revolutionary soldier who received grant of land in Kentucky? Was Fannie's mother Nancy Bradley? His son, Joel, enlisted Washington County, Kentucky, War of 1812.

(b) Parker.—Information regarding parentage and Revolutionary records of ancestors of Joseph Parker, b. 1797 (?) Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Wife Fannie Bolling. Was his sister the Elizabeth Parker who married Ephraim Keeton? His daughter, Leah Parker, married William Brown in Kentucky. Where was he born and who were his parents? Mrs. Albert Moore, 128 E. 3rd Ave., Roselle, N. J.

Fighting Quakers of Pennsylvania

BY L. GERTRUDE FRYBURG

WHILE using the Friends Records, it was impressed upon me that there were more "fighting Quakers" than was generally thought, also that they were pretty good fighters, for they seemed to have had a pretty good fight on their hands before they got into a real battle.

The teaching of the Quaker religion is strictly against War or anything that in the least contributes or encourages any part of it. Hence going into war training, taking the Oath of Allegiance, or contributing money, horses, work, or even help such as driving a wagon, lending a team, etc., was condemned. Those guilty of participating in any such activities had to be dealt with until they were convinced that they had done wrong and acknowledged same, and were then forgiven, but if they continued in such activities they were disowned and turned out of Meeting. No man wishes the stigma attached to him of being turned out of his Church or Meeting. When they were put to the test it was no easy task to turn against the teachings they had followed all their lives. The records state that the members of the committees labored with love to convince those who entered into military activities of their wrong-doing. That labor of love, no doubt, was strong, but we find many times it was months before it was considered closed. When it was impossible to do anything further for the one guilty of committing the offense whether it was joining the Militia, taking Oath of Allegiance, paying a fine, or hiring a substitute, he was disowned and "turned out."

Knowing that many names are given in these records that will not be found elsewhere, I have copied the names, dates, and a short abstract of the complaint entered against them, believing it will be helpful in establishing new claims.

Gwynedd Monthly Meeting

MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

(Abs. of Min. of Gwynedd Mo. Meeting,
1714-1801, on file in Pa. Gen. Soc.,
Phila., Pa.)

8-29-1775.—A Minute of the Quarterly Meeting held in Philadelphia the 7th of this month, ad-

vising Mo. Mtgs. to extend their earnest labor to such as have assumed a military appearance or discover a disposition to promote measures so opposite to the religious principles we ever professed, to reclaim them if possible; and if not that our discipline may be extended to them . . . (which meant they were "turned out" of Meeting.)

1-30-1776.—JAMES VAUX sometime ago assumed a military appearance and joined others in their military exercises.

2-27-1776.—SAMUEL DAVIS, Junr., repented from Plymouth, joined others in military exercises.

Also JOSEPH WILLIAMS enlisted himself with the soldiers. . . .

And that ACQUILLA ROBERTS joined them in military exercises. . . . (one of the friends appointed to visit him reports that he spoke with Aquilla and that he said that as he had begun he intended to go through with it.)

3-26-1776.—Plymouth friend report to the Meeting that JAMES MORRIS has acted in the military way and says he does not think he was wrong in so doing. (forgiven)

3-25-1777.—JOHN ROBERTS has been concerned in military affairs. . . .

RICHARD RICHARDSON, Junr. . . . is amongst military men.

JOHN ROBERTS treated with respecting his being a Captain of the Militia.

5-27-1777.—ELIJAH EVANS reported. . . . Acknowledges his error; is forgiven.

4-28-1778.—EVAN THOMAS reported he has left his usual place of abode and he now resides in Philadelphia and is active in military employment.

8-31-1779.—MATHIAS LUKENS, Gwynedd Overseer reported . . . hath paid fines in Lieu of Military Service . . . and taken the Test of Allegiance and abdication . . . and also

JOHN LUKENS, his son, hath joined in Military Service.

2-29-1780.—DAVID DAVIS acknowledged himself as taking the Test of Allegiance, etc. . . .

EDWARD AMBLER acknowledges paying some fines in lieu of Military Service.

JOSEPH LUKENS acknowledged paying a fine in lieu of Military Service.

PETER LUKENS . . . for taking the Test of Allegiance and paying fines for Military Service.

ISAAC LEWIS . . . for taking the Test of Allegiance and paying fines for Military Service.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Senr., . . . for paying fine imposed for not taking Test.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Junr., . . . for paying fines in Lieu of Military Service.

AMOS ROBERTS for paying fine in lieu of Military Service.

GEORGE CASTNER for paying fine in lieu of Military Service.

WILLIAM LUKENS for paying substitute.
 OWEN HUGH . . . for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 WILLIAM LOWREY, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 SAMUEL THOMAS, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 ANDREW CASTNER, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 SAMUEL COLESTON, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 LEVI ROBERTS, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 JOHN DAVIES, son of Samuel, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 JAMES MORRIS, for paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 3-28-1780.—MORDECAI MOORE, ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, and JOHN WILLIAMS, all treated with for paying fines, etc.
 JOSEPH HOLLOWELL paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 JOSIAH DICKINSON paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 ISAAC SHOEMAKER paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 EZEKIEL RHOADS paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 AMOS EVANS paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 JOSIAH WOOD for taking Test of Allegiance.
 JOHN DAVIES, Senr., fined for taking Test.
 THOMAS DAVIES paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 NATHAN POTTS paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 PETER CONRAD paying fine in Lieu of Military Service.
 JOHN DICKINSON paying fine in Lieu of Military Service and taking Oath of Allegiance.
 JOHN WOOD paying fine in Lieu of Military Service and taking Oath of Allegiance.
 BARNABAS COLESTON, taking Oath of Allegiance.
 HENRY MOORE paid fines in lieu of Military Service.
 WILLIAM ELLIS, Senr., paid fines for not taking Test.
 JOHN HALLOWELL paid fines in Lieu of Military Service.
 DENNIS CONRAD paid fine in Lieu of the Test.
 JOSEPH CONRAD paid fine in Lieu of the Test.
 WILLIAM ELLIS, Junr., paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 BENJAMIN DICKINSON paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 JOSEPH PAUL paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 JAMES WOOD paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 JOHN CONRAD MILLER paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 JAMES VAUX paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 SAMUEL WILLIAMS paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 JACOB SHOEMAKER, OWEN MORRIS, MERCHANT MALSBY, Treated with for paying fines for not taking Test.
 5-30-1780.—MORDECAI MOORE, fined for refusing to take Test.
 THOMAS STATFORD, OWEN EVANS, paid fines for Military Service.

6-27-1780.—JOHN DAVIES justifies his compliance with Military Service.
 OWEN HUGHS acknowledges paying fines in lieu of Military Service.
 NATHAN POTTS paid fines in lieu of Military Service.
 7-25-1780.—PETER LUKENS paid fine for taking Test.
 WILLIAM LUKENS paid fines.
 BARNABAS COLESTONE took Test.
 JOHN ADAMSON and MORGAN MORGAN paid fines for not taking Test.
 8-29-1780.—JOHN WOOD, EZEKIEL RHOADS, JAMES WOOD, paid fines in lieu of Military Service.
 JOHN ROBERTS paid fine for not taking Test and paid fine in lieu of Military Service demanded of his son JOB.
 JEPHTHA LEWIS paid fine in lieu of Military Service and taking Test.
 ISAAC ELLIS, Junr., paid fine in lieu of Military Service.
 CADWALADER EVANS paid fine in lieu of Military Service and took Test.
 DAVID DAVIS paid fines in lieu of Military Service.
 ISAAC LEWIS paid fine for taking Test.
 11-1-1780.—AMOS ROBERTS paid fines.
 WILLIAM NAUNA paid fine for not taking Test.
 12-26-1780.—SAMUEL COLESTON paid fines and took Test.
 4-24-1781.—ENOS JONES took Test.
 11-27-1781.—JACOB LEVERING paid money for Military Service and justifies himself in so doing.
 SINAH LEVERING complained of for joining with her husband in payment of fines demanded for Military Services which she justifies.

Abington Monthly Meeting

MONTGOMERY Co., Pa.

Minutes 1774-1782

7-31-1775.—ROBERT LEVIS, Byberry Friends, represents that he is entered into Military Service.
 8-28-1775.—Reports brought up at the Meeting on the great Deviation of many amongst us joining in Military Preparations and exhort friends to extend their christian Labour toward such in order to reclaim them if possible; if not to maintain the Discipline over such.
 9-18-1775.—ISAAC LONGSTRETH, JESSE JERRET, JOHN BOND, GEORGE BEWLY, HUMPHREY WATERMAN, in Military Service.
 9-18-1775.—ROBERT FIELD, JOHN CUNRAD, Horscham frds report have entered Military Service.
 10-30-1775.—ROBERT WORLL, JOHN HARPER, WILLIAM BUZEY (Buzby), Oxford frds Report have entered Military Service.
 THOMAS BROCK—entered Military Service.
 12-25-1775.—PHINEAS BROCKS is listed as a soldier for a year and gone to the Barracks in Philadelphia.

- 1-29-1776.—ISRAEL EVANS.
- 2-26-1776.—GEORGE BENTLY—In Military Exercise.
EDWARD YERKIS—Listed as soldier gone to the Barracks.
- 6-24-1776.—GEORGE STREEPER, ISAAC WINN—Germantown frds report has entered Military Service.
- 7-29-1776.—PASTORIS WINN—in Military Service.
WILLIAM ENGLE—entered Military Exercise.
- 9-30-1776.—JACOB MARTIN—Abington reports is listed as a soldier.
- 10-28-1776.—JOHN STREEPER—entered Military Service.
- 11-25-1776.—JOSHUA KNIGHT—has acted as Committee Man and in repairing of arms for Military Association.
- 12-30-1776.—JOSEPH MATHER—acting in the station of a Committee man for promoting war.
GEORGE STREEPER and ISAAC WINN, members of this Mtg. by Birth and Education, hath entered into the Military Exercise to learn the Art of War; for which they have been treated with by frds, but they not appearing in a Suitable Disposition to Condemn their misconduct therein, this Meeting on Solidly Considering their cases, Doth hereby Disown them from having any further right of Membership with us as a Religious Society until they shall refrain the practice and Condemn their aforesaid misconduct to the satisfaction of this Meeting.
(The above is a sample of the paper which was read by the Committee against the offender, when they had used every means possible to make them acknowledge their sin of going against the teaching of their Society, etc., which means they are then turned out of the Society.)
- 1-27-1777.—RYNEAR TYSON—Assistant of Appraising of Guns, taken away from the owners without their Consent for the use of the Military Association.
- 7-28-1777.—DANIEL LUKINS—sent his wagon in the Military Service.
- 11-22-1777.—JOHN ROBERTS—Horsham reports has been out with the Militia aqipt for war.
- 3-30-1778.—DANIEL WILLIAMS—entered into the Military Service.
- 6-29-1778.—CALEB GILBERT—Listed as a soldier and now enlisted in the Army.
ABEL JEANS—entered into the Military Engagement and paid substitute money.
JONATHAN PARRY—paid muster fine and substitute money and loaned wagon.
WM. HUMMER—ditto.
THOMAS PAUL—ditto.
PHILLIP WILLS—ditto.
- 7-27-1778.—NATHAN ROBERTS—has been concerned in Military Service in the way of a Waggon Master whilst the English Army lay in Philadelphia and is now gone with them (The British Army).
- 10-26-1778.—ABRAHAM IREDIL, in Military Service as to act under the Commissary of Prisoners and also went with Army as a Pilot.
- 12-28-1778.—BENJAMIN WALTON, JOSEPH LUKENS, THOMAS WALMSLEY, WILLIAM WALTON, BARTHOLOMEW MATHER, JOSEPH MITCHENER, acknowledge giving way to the Command of the Military People so far as to drive their waggons when Prest or send drivers, etc.
- 1-25-1779.—WM. BUZBY, Junr., paid fine and substitute money.
- 2-22-1779.—PETER CLEAVER—paid fine.
WM. STREEPER (son of William dec'd) . . . in Military Service, so far as to assemble with others to learn the Art of War.
- 3-22-1779.—EDWARD STROUD—Byberry frds report has paid money in lieu of personal service among the Military People.
- 4-26-1779.—THOMAS PAUL—paid money for Military purposes.
ROBERT COMLY, JAMES RATLIFF (Ratelif), JONATHAN RATLIFF, JONATHAN JONES, AMOS JONES, MOSES LANCASTER, DENNIS CUNRAD, Horsham frds. represent have paid substitute and muster fines, also . . .
- JOSEPH RATLIFF has taken up arms and gone out with the Army.
- 5-31-1779.—JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Germantown frds represent . . . paid money in lieu of Military Service, and put himself and Property under Military Protection.
- 10-25-1779.—JACOB DILWORTH—Germantown represents—paid money in lieu of personal Military Service, and taking Test.
- 12-27-1779.—SAMUEL GUMMERE—Assisted in conveying Forrage to the Army.
- 1-31-1780.—JOHN TOWNSEND—used his waggon . . . under guard of Military men.
- 2-28-1780.—THOMAS PARRY, Conveyed a load of clay to the Military People for the supply of the army, and taking pay for it, and paid a fine in lieu of Military Service.
- 5-29-1780.—JEREMIAH WALTON, Hauled a load of flour to the camp under command of Military People.
- 6-26-1780.—NATHAN CLEAVER, Conveyed a quantity of oats . . . and taking money for some of his property taken from him.
THOMAS WALTON—sold a load of hay to a Commissary of the Army and hauling same.
JEREMIAH WALTON—ditto.
SAMUEL CONRAD—Hauling Forrage.
WILLIAM WEBSTER—Paid fines in lieu of taking Test.
ARNOLD MITCHENER—ditto.
- 8-28-1780.—THOMAS HOLLOWELL, Junr., conveyed a load a Hay under command of the Military People.
- 11-27-1780.—JOSEPH WILLIAMS—in the Army.
- 8-27-1781.—THOMAS WALTON—Byberry frds represent—paid fines in lieu of Military personal Service.
- 11-26-1781.—JONATHAN HAYWORTH—training with the Militia.
JAMES DAVIS—takes Oath of Allegiance.
- 1-28-1782.—ROBERT COMLY, Junr., cut wood for use of Army and sold Liquors for use in Army.

Parliamentary Procedure

"Money is not required to buy one necessity of the soul."—THOREAU

Fees and Dues

(In the Office of Treasurer General)

AS a preface to my remarks this month on the matter of fees and dues, etc., I would like to call your attention to the fact that this department is supposed to give out information on parliamentary procedure alone.

Please do not write and ask me the proper procedure for seating your honored guests at a banquet or a luncheon, and please do not ask me to take your list of names of officers and place them in proper order as for a processional. None of that has anything to do with parliamentary procedure and only takes up valuable time, away from serious problems that I may have before me.

I am perfectly willing to be cooperative and to be helpful whenever it is necessary, but I do not think it is necessary for you to appeal to me upon matters concerning our Flag, or the salute to the Flag, when you should appeal to our National Chairman on correct use of the Flag. It is not my prerogative to "step in" to other departments of the National Society and give my opinion on the work of that specific department. The National Chairman of Junior American Citizens has the work of her committee well in hand, and it is not my place to give you information regarding the work of that department or any other department. If a National Chairman comes to me with a problem she cannot solve, I will be very glad to help her if there is any phase of parliamentary procedure involved.

The Organizing General Secretary is equipped with information I do not have at hand, and besides if I did have it, it is not my business to go into her department and give out information that is really a matter of POLICY, not one of parliamentary procedure.

The Registrar General's office is fully equipped with complete records and information that I do not have, and when you write to me and ask me questions about your papers I have no way of knowing

why your papers have not been accepted.

In the Treasurer General's office specific rules and regulations are followed which are outlined in the By-laws of the National Society, Article V, for instance. But there are a number of provisions prescribed through Article IX which legislates for Chapters in general. Fees and dues are involved in the representation of a Chapter at Congress and also in transfers, and there are many other ramifications leading up to the question of a correct parliamentary procedure. Hence, we are going to take a few "pertinent points" at this time trying to clear up each one with a definite statement.

Every officer, certainly every treasurer, should have in her possession a copy of the National By-laws and a copy of the Handbook. I do not understand why a Chapter Treasurer would try to do the work of that office without being equipped with the proper information. All checks should be made out to the order of the Treasurer General. All orders for supplies are sent directly to the Treasurer General. And by supplies I mean magazine subscriptions, orders for Lineage Books, Good Citizenship Medals, Flag Codes, in fact all publications, etc. Do not send these orders through your State Treasurer, State Treasurers are asked to report but once a month.

There is one point which must be made clear and that is this: All members are required to pay dues, through the source of which they are enrolled on January the first. Dues are due and payable on or before the first day of January. And may I impress you with this fact that you cannot declare your member delinquent until after the first day of January, of the current year. Chapters have a way of making their Chapter dues payable too far in advance. A certain amount of confusion is bound to ensue if this program is followed in the extreme.

Two or three Chapters in the past year have had provisions prescribed in their

By-laws giving the time and the payment of annual dues in May or in June. A Chapter having such a rule makes it very difficult for the Treasurer of that Chapter. Members have a right to ask for a transfer either to another Chapter or to membership at large, and if you have collected your dues for 1942 in the month of May, 1941, it will cause a great deal of confusion if that member in particular desires to transfer to another Chapter (or to membership at large) during the month of July we will say for example, or August, etc. That member having paid her dues for 1942 seven months in advance is now liable again for 1942 dues in the Chapter to which she is transferring, unless your Chapter remits to her the dues you receive from her for 1942. After all, a member has a perfect right to transfer to membership at large, or to another Chapter anytime during the year just so the matter of her transfer may be recorded in the office of the Treasurer General by the last day of December.

Right here is an opportune place, I believe, for me to remind you that this transfer cannot be completed until the *Chapter Receiving the Member* reports her acceptance to the Treasurer General.

If a Chapter is a large one and having quite a number of transfers during the year, it would certainly require a lot of extra work on the part of the Chapter Treasurer. If there are many transfers, and a refund is to be made on dues paid before time, the Treasurer's books would have to show a number of changes. It would be much better to have a Chapter have By-laws prescribing dues payable the first of November or the first of December for there would be less chance of members asking for a transfer in November or December rather than in the earlier part of the year. Understand, of course, that a member is not entitled to more than one transfer during a period of twelve months, or one year. A transfer may be recorded for a member on November 1941, she therefore would not be entitled to another transfer for a period of twelve months or until November, 1942.

A member in good standing may resign from membership if her resignation is received and recorded in the office of the Treasurer General by December thirty-first of the current year. Remember that resig-

nations that have been received and recorded in the Treasurer General's office are complete and cannot be reconsidered. No matter what time of the year it is, resignations become effective the date the notice is received in the office of the Treasurer General. Chapters failing to accept the resignation of a member in good standing shall become liable for that member's dues. It is not necessary for a Chapter to take any action upon the acceptance of a resignation, nor to issue a transfer, for that matter.

Let me call your attention to section 3, Article IX. This section prescribes the method of a member of a Chapter you TRANSFER to become an organizing member of a new Chapter. This section goes on to say that: "such a transfer shall not be made until the number of members sufficient to assure the formation of the new Chapter has been secured." Under this existing rule, it is my opinion that this member must remain a member of the new Chapter for one year before she is eligible to transfer again. This is not so, of course, with the Organizing Regent because she must become a member at large to be an Organizing Regent.

Chapters must include life members in the basis for representation of Chapter. Therefore, Chapters are obligated to include Life Members in the per capita basis when paying State dues. The State Organization cannot demand State dues from an individual member, nor individual Life Members because the State Organization is composed of Chapters and not individual members. Chapters are permitted to provide for the payment of Chapter dues by Life Members because, as I told you before, Chapters must include Life Members in the basis for representation of Chapter.

Now, "The representation of any Chapter of the National Society during the year, BEGINNING FEBRUARY THE FIRST, shall be based upon the number of members whose dues for the current year are credited upon the books of the Treasurer General, the first day of February preceding the Continental Congress except as hereinafter stated, etc." I have just quoted section 8 of Article IX of the National By-laws. You will observe there, that there is a definite statement as to the representation of any Chapter at any meeting of the National Society during the year. It is based upon

the number of members whose dues for the current year are credited upon the books of the Treasurer General the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY.

After you read this quotation over two or three times, won't you please see that Chapters cannot base their representation at any meeting of the National Society during the current year, upon the paid up membership of last June, or last October, or as of November, 1940. You will base your representation for this year of 1941 upon the number of members whose dues for the current year are credited on the books of the Treasurer General the first day of February, 1941. Chapters, (or States for that matter), should not base their representation for the period of the current year on the paid up membership of ANYTIME DURING THE PAST YEAR. Newly organized Chapters are the only exception.

My attention has been called several times to the fact that members are in arrears if their dues are not paid by January the first, and that there is a discrepancy when told that their representation should be based upon the paid-up membership as of the first day of February. This is not intended to be a "discrepancy" but is very aptly interpreted on page 23 of the Handbook as a period of thirty days' time (January the first to February the first) to provide for emergencies of all sorts, and that after February the first, which is called the "dead line" no exceptions can be made.

State Societies holding their State Con-

ference in the spring of the year have a habit of basing their representation for the State Conference of the current year upon the paid-up membership of last June (1940). Why any State Organization insists upon doing this is more than I can understand. Their membership for 1940 is not the same as for 1941. If they used the date of June the first of 1940 to base their representation upon during their conference of 1941, their figures would not in any way tally with those in the office of the Treasurer General. A period of nine months has passed (June the first, 1940, to March the first, 1941) and your membership is not the same at all (neither in Chapter or State).

Your changes in membership, deaths, marriages, etc., are reported immediately to the Treasurer General, and there is hardly a Chapter or a State Society that would not record some definite change from one year to another.

Keep your records straight and when you are told that a thing is wrong and not in harmony with the National Rules correct the mistake immediately, and because you have "gotten by" for years in the past is no reason why you should not change your mode of procedure and do the correct thing.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS

(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),

Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.



THE Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States is attributed in the Year Book of the Fort Stanwix Chapter of Rome, New York, to a fellow townsman, Francis Bellamy, over whose grave in that town are carved the words: "I pledge allegiance to My Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."



Connecticut Daughters furnished the "Day Rooms" for the 65th Pursuit Squadron at the U. S. Army Air Base at Windsor Locks. The larger room has been provided with many comfortable chairs, tables, writing desks, book cases filled with good books, floor lamps, a radio, record player with records, and all that goes to make up a comfortable, homelike living room. The smaller room is a game room.

This is the only place which the men have for rest and recreation, and it is much appreciated by them. Their officers consider it a very important contribution to morale.

Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of December 1, 1941		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	43	1,607	13	1,620
ALASKA.....	1	26	1	27
ARIZONA.....	8	354	4	358
ARKANSAS.....	29	994	4	998
CALIFORNIA.....	94	4,603	144	4,747
CANAL ZONE.....	1	48	0	48
COLORADO.....	36	2,064	17	2,081
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,200	31	5,231
DELAWARE.....	6	303	2	305
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,590	99	3,689
FLORIDA.....	36	2,015	34	2,049
GEORGIA.....	84	4,292	18	4,310
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	199	4	203
IDAHO.....	10	416	4	420
ILLINOIS.....	111	7,410	102	7,512
INDIANA.....	92	5,162	14	5,176
IOWA.....	97	4,077	28	4,105
KANSAS.....	55	2,387	13	2,400
KENTUCKY.....	54	2,685	13	2,698
LOUISIANA.....	26	1,073	11	1,084
MAINE.....	37	1,945	3	1,948
MARYLAND.....	32	1,556	27	1,583
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	6,066	58	6,124
MICHIGAN.....	61	4,103	55	4,158
MINNESOTA.....	51	2,099	18	2,117
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,529	9	1,538
MISSOURI.....	85	4,209	33	4,242
MONTANA.....	12	528	2	530
NEBRASKA.....	48	1,873	11	1,884
NEVADA.....	1	72	4	76
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,050	6	2,056
NEW JERSEY.....	81	4,985	68	5,053
NEW MEXICO.....	8	386	2	388
NEW YORK.....	178	14,141	319	14,460
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69	2,753	31	2,784
NORTH DAKOTA.....	11	285	4	289
OHIO.....	123	7,477	69	7,546
OKLAHOMA.....	31	1,351	8	1,359
OREGON.....	28	1,063	8	1,071
PENNSYLVANIA.....	130	11,595	79	11,674
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	41	1	42
PUERTO RICO.....	1	32	0	32
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,213	12	1,225
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	57	2,055	36	2,091
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	412	1	413
TENNESSEE.....	69	2,768	18	2,786
TEXAS.....	73	4,154	40	4,194
UTAH.....	3	202	1	203
VERMONT.....	32	1,526	5	1,531
VIRGINIA.....	82	3,959	39	3,998
WASHINGTON.....	37	1,710	14	1,724
WEST VIRGINIA.....	41	2,542	20	2,562
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,005	18	2,023
WYOMING.....	10	356	4	360
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	39		39
CUBA.....	1	59		59
ENGLAND.....	1	54		54
FRANCE.....	2	79		79
GERMANY.....	1	15		15
ITALY.....	1	28		28
AT LARGE.....			21	21
TOTALS.....	2,556	141,820	1,600	143,420



"What the Daughters Do"

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

In carrying forward the objects:

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

President General: Mrs. William H. Pouch.
Headquarters: Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Compiled and Edited by: Mrs. William H. Schlosser, Recording Secretary General.
September, 1941.

Foreword

THIS Pamphlet was first compiled about eight years ago for the express purpose of informing the members of the National Society and the public of the scope and variety of the constructive activities of the Society. The frequent question . . . What do the Daughters Do . . . is answered in the condensed statements of committee work. These are taken from the annual reports of National Officers and National Chairmen published in the Proceedings of the Continental Congress and in the report of the Smithsonian Institution. Those who

read will see that each branch of the three objectives for which the Society was founded is covered. There are now 143,817 members of the Society and every member should have a copy of this Pamphlet with her for information and chance questions. No organization can fulfill its greatest possibilities unless the aims and activities are properly known and understood.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized October 11th, 1890, by four women who were inspired by the spirit of patriotism and altruism. There are no paid officers or chairmen for the various committees and the policy of avoiding all political and partisan disputes is strictly adhered to. There are now 2554 chapters located in every state and in eleven territories or other countries across the seas. Women who are eligible for membership are those who can trace their ancestry to those men and women of Revolutionary days who lived and died to attain American Independence. In these days of National emergency they with every other patriotic citizen stand ready to give their service at home, in church and civic affairs.

The sacrificial struggle of the founders of our country for freedom and individual rights must not have been made in vain. The American way of life must continue. All women eligible for membership who are imbued with the spirit of service and the determination that the blessings and privileges which are now enjoyed shall be preserved should be invited to join this honorable society. The National Society does not affiliate with other organizations but is willing and does co-operate to the fullest extent whenever called upon to assist with any worthy civic or national project. Members throughout the country are aiding

the United Service Organization and doing their part in the National Defense program buying defense saving bonds and stamps. A chairman for Red Cross activities which is considered of great importance in the National Defense emergency is actively at work. The campaign for donating blood for the use of soldiers and sailors has the approval of the membership and their ready cooperation. Special attention is given to the upbuilding of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Authorized in 1895 it was then considered an auxiliary Society but was allowed the privilege of having a Board of Management. Members of this board and all national and state officers of the C. A. R. were obliged then as now to be members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in good standing. Boys and girls may be enrolled at birth and remain members until of age for the parent Society. Cooperation with the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution is maintained by united observance of patriotic anniversaries and in the care of the boys in the C. A. R. prospective members of both of the Societies. A hearty welcome is extended to the C. A. R. graduates, to Junior members, to members at large and to those re-instated by the members of the National Society. The opportunities for service offered in all departments must surely be attractive.

By the unity of patriotic interest and devotion to homes and children and the strength of America this nation must and will be preserved.

HELENA R. POUCH,
President General.

"What the Daughters Do"

A summary of *facts* which read stranger than *fiction* dedicated to every Daughter of the American Revolution in tribute to her individual contribution of services which has made the statements of this summary, **FACTS**.

This Pamphlet is compiled for the information of members of the Society and to create an interest in those persons eligible to become members. Generations come and go and it is at times disappointing to discover among our members those who know very little of our real accomplishments.

When our thoughts are keyed to the idea of compulsory military training and compulsory education I would like to suggest that we as individual members apply this idea to ourselves. . . . *compulsory education* in the aims and accomplishments of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A thorough knowledge in the work of any one committee is a revelation, and the sum total of all committee work is almost beyond comprehension, it is so far reaching in scope. When as a society we have had the same objectives for more than half a century "What the Daughters Do" must be a repetition of other years—yet our hope is always for greater achievement. . . . more of the same kind of work and constructive accomplishment to report. On the heights of the first half century the society now looks back with pride and from the same heights we look forward with confident expectation to even greater accomplishment in the next half century.

It has been necessary to omit many things which I should have desired to include had greater space been allowed by the plan to which the pamphlet must conform.

The objects of the National Society, three in number. . . . Historical. . . . Educational . . . Patriotic. . . . are all carried forward in the work of the National Committees. The acid test of a committee is, that it must measure up to at least one of these objectives. Many of the committees include all three. An effort has been made to list in sequence of their work rather than alphabetically.

Music speaks a language all can understand. I shall use this committee to head the list hoping it will place the reader in the proper frame of mind to study the outlines to the final page.

GEORGIA DUCKWORTH SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General.

Advancement of American Music

This summary of achievements and hopes for the future will start with the Advancement of American Music committee sounding the KEYNOTE and we will try to keep music in our hearts and souls and minds as we journey through the pages listing some of our achievements . . . a cheerful note of faith and hope and courage for even greater accomplishment.

First—The *History* of American music is studied which makes it truly *Educational*

and in turn a certain *Patriotism* is developed . . . so in this committee is embodied all three objectives.

Every American citizen should thrill to the strains of American music . . . an inspired spirit of loyalty developed through music. *Patriotism* as applied to National Defense is strengthened through the inspiration of music . . . the first congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution set an example of standing when the National Anthem was being played and we continue to teach respect for the Star-Spangled Banner at every opportunity.

The policy of the committee is purely *Educational* without the sponsoring of any composers or the evaluating of any compositions. A study of the history of American music continues . . . hymns, carols, music for children, folk songs, patriotic music and music of modern American composers. Music of American women composers, some of them members of our society, have been included. "American music for all occasions." There is no desire to exclude music of other countries but to give American music its place on all programs.

Historical Research has been applied to this committee and the knowledge gained has resulted in a definite interest and appreciation of American music. This interest has made a better balanced program and added its cheerful NOTE—to all chapter meetings. Chapters more than ever in our history are giving music a place on their programs.

The practical application is the use of American music in chapter programs and radio programs, using Patriotic songs, Folk songs, Tribal Melodies, Negro Spirituals for group singing especially with our Junior membership and in our sponsored clubs and schools. Songs of beautiful old melodies are used for Colonial programs, Old Fashioned Singing Schools with Early American instruments. Music of the church and American Carols are used for programs. Special music on programs of induction of Aliens into citizenship, music in Youth Clubs and High School bands.

The committee for the Advancement of American Music now takes its place beside the other important committees . . . its accomplishments are proof positive that "Music speaks a language all can understand" and that American Music is doing

its part in developing an inspired American Citizenship.

American Indians

The American Indian has a song for every occasion, so it seems fitting this committee which is now taking its place along with other National committees should in the outline follow Advancement of American Music. Its aim is to help the American Indian secure educational advantages, especially for those who are desirous and capable of becoming leaders of their own race. They do have a vision for their people and our society is furnishing means of securing the proper training for their desired vocation. Scholarships are given, money for books and school equipment. Loans are made to Indian students that need temporary help.

Adult education is greatly needed especially for young women 23-30 years old. We are trying to provide for this need in community centers. They are made a place of learning arts and crafts and supervised entertainment. An effort is made to help the women in improving their home conditions.

Indians were made citizens by Congress in 1924. The Indian ranks high in the defense of his country. The Daughters of the American Revolution are giving every possible assistance to help in the education of the American Indians in true Americanism, that he will have reason to love and respect and the desire to defend his country against all enemies.

Americanism

It was the need felt by the founders of this society for a true spirit of Americanism in our country that prompted them to urge as one of the objectives a knowledge of the history of our country, its ideals and its purposes and the duties of citizens in carrying forward those ideals of liberty, equality and justice. The object of this committee is citizenship training for the foreign born . . . both children and their parents. To provide educational opportunity for Indians, Negroes and Mexicans.

Teaching of Americanism both in spirit and in fact is always a project of the Society and one in which every member has made some contribution of service. Now in this time of World Conflict, every member of its more than 143,000 is expected to be an *active worker* in this committee. Reports

coming from the more than 2500 chapters in every state in the Union indicate our members accept this challenge. Members are sponsoring groups for recreational purposes, providing Club Rooms, sewing centers, cooking clubs, nursing instruction and home hygiene classes. Members are serving on Juvenile Boards, Settlement House Boards, Civic Relations Committees, Boards of Education and Religious Groups. They are working with aliens and foreign-born citizens and with underprivileged children. Co-operating with naturalization courts for proper ceremonies for naturalization. They are providing Naturalization Courts with copies of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship and of first importance—taking an active interest in the new citizens after their naturalization, many chapters honoring them in a public meeting. They are instructing young American voters in citizenship and providing teachers and leaders for all groups, a voluntary service, but added to this the society expended more than \$100,000, the gift of chapters and individuals.

Caring for War refugees is now a project in every state. Every *Daughter of the American Revolution* is doing *Americanism work* as her contribution for the preservation of the *America* of her Founding Fathers.

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship

The Manual is one of the working tools of the Americanism Committee. It is a booklet of practical, everyday value, as well as a text book for the special occasion of naturalization. It contains the Constitution of the United States, a short history, quotations from historic documents, the National Anthem, the American's Creed, and the correct usage rules for the flag. The Manual is available in 16 foreign languages, as well as the English language. There is tremendous responsibility involved in publishing the Manual in foreign languages. The translation is done by Professors in colleges and members of the staff of the embassies in Washington. At the time of the first publication in 1920 there was no similar publication for free distribution in existence.

Under the law requiring the registration of all aliens there has been even greater need for the Manual. The Postmasters, in whose offices registration took place, co-

operated and considered the help we are rendering to the future citizens of America of greatest importance. Approximately \$13,000 is paid into the Treasurer General's office each year for the furthering of the work of this committee. In recent years the distribution has been more than 300,000 copies. With greater numbers now seeking naturalization it is difficult to meet all of the obligations in carrying forward the work with distribution through some twenty-five outlets. The greatest number goes to naturalization courts and foreign adult education groups. To the Civilian Conservation Corps, Ellis Island, Salvation Army, Young Men and Young Women Christian Associations, Young Hebrew Associations, steamship lines, factories, banks, libraries, hotels, penitentiaries, fishing fleets, lumber companies, and patriotic organizations. It has been transcribed into braille for use of the blind.

By revision the Manual is kept up to date. The objectives . . .

TO HELP FOREIGN BORN LEARN HOW TO BECOME CITIZENS.

TO MAKE ALL PEOPLE CITIZENSHIP CONSCIOUS.

TO MAKE ALL PEOPLE INFORMED CITIZENS . . . which in turn will . . . make ALL PEOPLE LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Distribution is made through the Chairman of Manual. Copies for private use may be obtained from the Office of Treasurer General for fifteen cents.

Ellis Island Including Angel Island Work

Ellis Island is the medium through which foreign people gain their introduction to America. The work was established in 1923 of interesting persons of many Nationalities detained at Ellis Island in useful activity. The work now includes Angel Island on the West Coast and through the states of the Northwest to the Port of Seattle. The committee stands on the threshold to extend the spirit of good will, expressed in a practical way through service, to promote a better understanding of our way of life and to teach Americanism through the actual practice of humanitarianism.

An experienced teacher and occupational worker gives full time in the immigration department—the present need has proved so urgent a second all-time worker has recently been added. Boxes of materials for the work are sent from chapters all over

the country. In 1934 an occupational therapy department was added for patients in the Marine Hospital, further extending the original thought. This service is for American Seamen, men of the Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and Naval Reserves. Our workers serve entirely under the direction of physicians of the hospital. Two registered nurses are in charge.

The expense of the committee is met by a 5¢ per capita payment and the generous gifts of money and materials from chapters. In our work in the immigration service we

are making no attempt to supply the large number of Alien prisoners who are being sent on to Detention Camps. Our work is for those detained at the island for various reasons over a period of time. Wherever they go later they are not likely to forget the kindness and generosity extended them by the Daughters of the American Revolution in laying a foundation for American habits of living and they are given the D.A.R. Manual of Citizenship as their guide.

(To be continued)



Early History of the United States Flag

When the first settlers came to the new continent, part of which is now these United States of America, they brought with them the flag of their land of birth. Gradually, however, the colonies settled into thirteen distinct communities or states and came to recognize England as their mother country. It was only to be expected, therefore, that when an occasion arose which would bind them together and they adopted an emblem of the new colony, England should be represented therein.

The Grand Union or Cambridge Flag

13 horizontal red and white stripes, alternating, with the English Union in the upper corner.

It was under this flag George Washington took command of the colonial forces, July 2, 1775, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

December 3.—Senior Lieutenant John Paul Jones raised the Cambridge flag on the flagstaff of the "Alfred," the flagship of the new American Navy.

1776 *May.*—According to tradition George Washington, Colonel Ross and Robert Morris called on Betsy Ross in Philadelphia, asking her to make the flag which they had designed.

July 4.—Signing of the Declaration of Independence, thus dissolving all ties that bound the colonies to England and making them an independent nation—the United States of America.

1777 *June 14.*—Birthday of the Stars and Stripes. Congress adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a constellation."

June.—John Paul Jones unfurled the new flag from the "Ranger" when he took command of the warship.

September 11.—Battle of Brandywine—the first land battle in which the Stars and Stripes was carried. General Lafayette fought in this battle with the colonial forces and was wounded.

1778 *February 13.*—The French warship under the command of Admiral Le Motte Picquet accorded the first foreign salute to the Stars and Stripes in Quiberon Bay, Brittany.

1791 Vermont entered the Union, a star and a stripe being added to the flag.

1792 Kentucky entered the Union, star and stripe added.

1814 *September 13.*—Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" while held a prisoner on board of an English man-of-war.

1818 *April 4.*—Congress adopted a resolution returning to the original thirteen stripes, each state thereafter being represented on the flag by adding a star to the Union, only. This was necessary, as the national emblem was becoming unwieldy by having both a star and a stripe added when a new state came into the Union.

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(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Editorially Speaking . . .

FROM Washington at Valley Forge to MacArthur at Manila has been a long line of valiant Americans who have dared the high risks of the truly brave.

And the United States has been secure because of the dauntless service of such men.

Too long have we taken the blessings of this land as something that comes as a free gift from Heaven. Not always have we realized that such blessings must be paid for by each and every one of us in the form of loyalty, devotion and service.

In the days, weeks, months and years that lie ahead America will need the full meed of service from every citizen.

The lofty spirit of George Washington is recalled this month. We extol his unselfish devotion to his country and his genius in using power for the good of others, never for himself.

It is in such a tradition that the United States carries on.

From every part of the country reports are coming in of how the members of D. A. R. chapters are 100 per cent engaged in war service of some kind or other.

I wish I could go into details and tell you how the heroic women of the far west—D. A. R. prominent among them—rose to the emergencies of the moment and remembered Pearl Harbor with a will.

But it is not expedient to go too much into certain duties of our service men or how in their isolated posts of duty assurance comes from women groups that their country is behind them. Silence is one of the best weapons of modern warfare and the D. A. R. and this Magazine must set a good example in this regard.

May I point out to you again that we are facing publication difficulties which may delay the appearance of the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for a few days now and then. Under war conditions our splendid publishers are doing all they can for us. We must cooperate with them and accept any delays cheerfully.

Rest assured that the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE will continue to appear some time in the month for which it is named.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that our subscription list is growing daily and

renewals and new subscriptions are competing for first honors.

We invite you to take an even closer part in making this Magazine.

In the ranks of the Daughters of the American Revolution much literary ability must exist. We need that ability in building our Magazine and, literary merit being equal, we prefer to print material written by Daughters of the American Revolution rather than by some one outside the society.

Beginning with our April number, which will go to press around March 10th we are starting a contest in which all Daughters of the American Revolution may participate.

We will pay \$10 for the best article—not fiction—from 1000 to 1500 words in length—written by a member of this Society.

Five dollars will be given for the best poem—not more than 40 lines in length—written by a member of the Society.

Look about you for subjects which deal with colonial, Revolutionary and post Revolutionary periods. We could use two or three good illustrations with these stories.

Mark your stories and poems "D. A. R. Literary Contest" and send them to your editor. Any entries not winning prizes will be paid for at regular rates, if accepted.

These special D. A. R. prizes will be awarded monthly—until further notice.

What Our Subscribers Say About Us.

"Besides the great pleasure I take in reading this Magazine I feel it also my duty as a D. A. R. woman to help support it."

"Your readers appreciate the great amount of family data you publish and wish more of the Magazine could be devoted to it."

"You are making the Magazine so attractive with articles on Real D. A. R. activities. Congratulations!"

"Your Genealogical Department, to me, is most interesting. In a recent issue I found data that I had spent years trying to find."

With every good wish to our readers.

Your Editor.

ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE.

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TWO PRIZES are offered this year to the Chapter which secures the largest number of subscriptions to the **National Historical Magazine**. This is open to all Chapters, regardless of size. The first prize is \$25.00 to the Chapter totaling the most subscriptions and \$10.00 for the second. These subscriptions must be reported by the State Chairman of Magazine.

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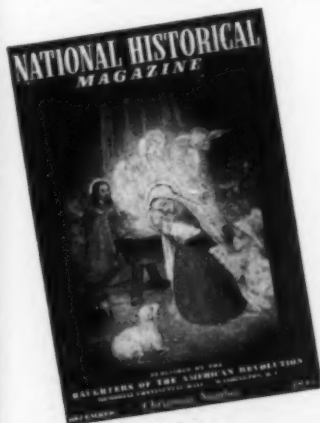
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